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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Passage of the Army Bill in the House.

Consideration of the Tax Bill Continued in the Senate.

The Three Per Cent. Tax on Reapers, Threshing Machines, &c., Stricken Out.

No Change in the Tax on Incomes.

Proposed Reorganization of the Treasury Department.

Important Decision on the Reissue of Lost Coupon Bonds.

A New Presidential Mansion and National Park.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 21.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Democrats to-day in the House made a significant admission of the weakness of their professions of support of the President's policy. A report was made from the Committee on Printing in favor of printing 50,000 extra copies of the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Reconstruction. This was amended so as to print 100,000 of each, and that they be printed together. The Democrats, with two or three exceptions, voted solidly against this latter feature.

REORGANIZATION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—INCREASE OF SALARIES.

The bill to reorganize the Treasury Department fixes the salaries of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, the Comptroller, Commissioner of Customs, Treasurer, Solicitor, Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Comptroller of the Currency, at $5,000; of Auditors, Register and Deputy Comptroller of Currency at $4,000; of Deputy Treasurer and Principal Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue at $3,500; of other Deputies at $3,000; of the Chief Clerk and Supervising Architect, at $3,000; of Solicitor of Internal Revenue, at $4,000; of Assistant Architect and Chiefs of Divisions in the office of the Secretary, at $2,500; of Cashier of Internal Revenue and Cashier and Assistant Cashier in the office of the Treasurer, $3,000; of Chiefs of Divisions of bank issues, redemptions and general accounts in the office of the Treasurer, $2,600; of Clerk of Treasurer's accounts, loans and correspondence, and of Tellers, $2,400; of Messengers, $1,200; of Assistant Messengers, $900; of female clerks, $720, (but $1,000 may be given to one-third and $900 to another third;) of General Superintendent of the Treasury Building, $2,500; of the Captain of the Watch, $1,200; of Engineer in charge of heating apparatus, $1,200; of foreman of laborers, $1,000; of watchman, $900; and of firemen and laborers, $720.

The increase of pay of clerks is affected by creating an additional class—the fifth; so that the clerks will be distributed among five classes instead of among four as at present; the fifth class clerks to have a salary of $2,240.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE—IMPORTATION OF INFECTED BONES.

The United States Consular Agent at Beyrout, Syria, forwards to the Department of State a letter from the United States Consul at Sidon informing him that the merchants in that city are collecting throughout the country bones of animals to send to Europe and other countries; and in consideration of the fact that the cattle disease raged for some time in the districts thereabout, the Consul thinks it more then probable that among these collections the bones of infected cattle are also gathered; and in sending them they would consequently carry the disease to the country to which they are exported. A copy of the above was sent to Surgeon-General BARNES. He expressed the opinion that the importation of bones of cattle which have died with the rinderpest or other infections is calculated to spread the disease, and should be prohibited. This communication will be sent to the House Committee on Commerce for consideration, as there is now no law to prevent the importation of bones.

NEW PARK AND PRESIDENTIAL MANSION.

The growing necessity for a large and beautiful park in this city, as well as for a new and better Presidential mansion, is giving rise to numerous projects having these objects in view. To-day, in the Senate, Mr. WADE introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and grounds to inquire into the expediency of the United States acquiring the title to the land between Maryland-avenue and Pennsylvania-avenue, east of the Capitol, to Nineteenth-street, for the purpose of a National Park, in which to erect a new Presidential mansion, and to report by bill or otherwise. The resolution was adopted. The land alluded to comprises about two hundred acres on the finest part of Capitol Hill.

REISSUE OF LOST BONDS.

The Committee on Claims to-day reported a case which establishes a precedent, in certain respects, for the reissue of lost coupon bonds. It appears that a gentleman in Maine lost a $500 bond, but subsequently recovered it in a mutilated and damaged condition, together with thirteen of the coupons. He asks Congress to authorize the Secretary to reissue the bond and coupons. The Committee recommend that, on the surrender of the mutilated bond, a new one be issued without coupons, that the thirteen coupons attached to the old bond be held valid, and that they cannot authorize the reissue of the coupons supposed to be lost, for there is no evidence but that they may still be in existence. The last point settles a great many applications for the reissue of lost coupon bonds, where the applicants cannot give satisfactory proof of their total destruction. The House agreed to the above report.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from Internal Revenue sources solely for this fiscal year to this date amount to $300,007,964.

THE LATE HON. JAMES HUMPHREY.

It is probable that the death of Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, of New-York, will be formally announced in Congress to-morrow.

PROGRESS ON THE TAX BILL.

The Senate have made more progress than was anticipated with the Tax Bill. There was no debate to-day except in the way of brief explanations. Commissioner of Internal Revenue ROLLINS was on the floor in company with Senators privately superintending matters in connection with the bill.

COL. ROBERTS.

Col. ROBERTS, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, was on the floor of the House to-day in conversation with Gen. BANKS and other prominent members of that body.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate for confirmation the following nominations of Postmasters, in Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING'S district, New-York, viz.: CHAS. H. HOPKINS, Utica; EDWARD H. SHELLY, Rome, and MORRIS S. WOOD, Clinton. No other nominations were made.

PERSONAL.

Col. EDWARD COOPER, acting Private Secretary of the President, has been in New-York City for several days, and is expected here to-morrow.

THE CHICAGO CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Hon. NORMAN B. JUDD, late Minister to the Court of Berlin, is urged by his friends as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Chicago District of Illinois, now represented by Mr. WENTWORTH.

GOV. HAMILTON.

Gov. HAMILTON, of Texas, has been here for several days, and yesterday he had a consultation with the President in regard to the political status of the people of his State.

THE FENIAN LEADERS.

Some of the Fenian leaders, among them ROBERTS, had an interview with the President to-day.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The mail transportation on the 1st day of July will far exceed that of any previous period under the government, and with good reason to believe better arranged for the convenience and interest of the whole people. Among the recent contracts is one for service from Vicksburg to New-Orleans in suitable and safe steamboats. Twenty-five intermediate offices on this route will be supplied regularly three times a week.

BILLS APPROVED.

The President has approved the bill giving bounties to colored soldiers, and pensions, bounties and allowances to their heirs.

The President has also approved the bill to facilitate commercial, postal and military communication among the several States. This bill authorizes railroad connections, so as to form continuous lines.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....THURSDAY, June 21.

AN AMERICAN REPERTORY IN GERMANY.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported adversely on the bill to establish an American Repertory in Germany, recently introduced by Mr. HENDERSON.

REWARD FOR AIDING UNION PRISONERS.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Claims, reported a joint resolution for the relief of Mrs. ABBIE GREEN, giving her fifteen hundred dollars for her services in assisting one hundred and nine Union prisoners to escape from the Libby Prison in 1863 and 1864.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

A NEW PRESIDENTIAL MANSION.

Mr. WADE offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Public Grounds to inquire into the expediency of purchasing the land between Maryland-avenue and Pennsylvania-avenue, east of the Capitol, to Nineteenth-street, for a National park, on which to erect a Presidential mansion.

The resolution was agreed to.

COMPENSATION TO LOYAL CITIZENS.

Mr. POLAND called up the bill to provide for the payment of Quartermaster stores taken from loyal citizens for the use of the army.

It provides that the Quartermaster General shall pay all such claims which are found to be correct and do not exceed five hundred dollars. Claims exceeding five hundred dollars are to be prosecuted in the Court of Claims.

Mr. HENDRICKS offered an amendment, authorizing payment for stores taken without an order from the proper officer, on necessary proof being furnished.

Pending discussion on above, the morning hour expired, and the Tax Bill was called up.

SALE OF HOSPITALS AND REVENUE CUTTERS.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill to amend an act to authorize the sale of marine hospitals and revenue cutters, approved April 20, 1866; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

It provides that this act shall not be construed to authorize the lease or sale of a marine hospital in which the relief furnished has averaged twenty per diem for the last four years, or where no other sufficient hospital accommodations can be procured upon reasonable terms.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill to change the place of holding court in the Northern District of Georgia.

It provides that the Court shall be held in Atlanta, instead of Marietta.

THE TAX BILL.

The reading of the tax bill was then resumed from the point touched at the time of adjournment yesterday.

The following amendment in relation to Gas Companies was agreed to:

And all companies whose price is fixed by law are authorized to add the tax herein imposed to the price per thousand feet on gas sold, and all companies who have heretofore contracted to furnish gas to municipalities or other corporations are hereby authorized to add the tax to such contract price.

The Committee recommended the following amendment:

On reapers, mowers, threshing machines and separators, corn shellers, woodenware, mills, and the machinery for the manufacture of sugar, syrup and molasses from Sorghum, imphee, beet and corn, and machinery exclusively adapted to be driven by horse power, per centum *ad valorem.*

On the adoption of the above, Mr. GRIMES demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. KIRKWOOD called attention to the fact that reapers, mowers and threshing-machines were exempt by the House bill.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that the farming interest was favored in that bill to a greater extent than any other interest. The farmers themselves had made no complaints, but certain gentlemen had undertaken to complain for them. The instruments now proposed to be taxed were in the hands of monopolists and patentees.

Mr. GRIMES said that he found all the materials used in ship-building on the free list. He had no objection to this, but he thought the agricultural interests ought not to be less favored.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to strike from the amendment the word "sorghum."

Mr. HOWARD suggested that Mr. HENDRICKS ought to include the word "implee."

Mr. HENDRICKS said he did not know what that was.

Mr. HOWARD said that it was a plant very much like sorghum, and used for the same purpose.

The amendment of Mr. HENDRICKS' was changed, so as to strike out the words "sorghum" and "imphee."

Mr. CHANDLER said that the free list was made up so as to favor New-England. Most of the articles in it were those used in New-England. Fertilizers were exempt from tax; they were not used in the Northwest. Threshing-machines were taxed; they were not used in New-England.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that was a great mistake.

Mr. CHANDLER said that he had traveled all over New-England, had never seen a threshing machine there. They used the old fashioned "flails" altogether.

The amendment of Mr. HENDRICKS' was withdrawn.

The amendment of the Committee as above reported was disagreed to, by yeas 10, nays 17.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment in the following words:

"And on all paper not otherwise provided for a tax of three per cent. *ad valorem.*"

This amendment was adopted.

The following amendments of the Finance Committee were agreed to:

Fine cut shorts are included in the tax of 30 cents per pound.

On smoking tobacco of all kinds, not sweetened, not stemmed nor battled, including that made of stems or in part of stems, and imitations thereof, a tax of 14 cents per pound.

On all cheroots, cigarettes and cigars, the market value of which is over $8 and not over $12 per one thousand, a tax of $10 per thousand instead of $4.

On all other cigarettes, cheroots and cigars a tax of $4 per thousand.

The following amendment, recommended by the Finance Committee, was disagreed to on the suggestion of Mr. FESSENDEN:

Provided, That upon all imported cigars and cheroots, but not including cigarettes, an internal revenue tax shall be levied and collected in addition to the duties paid upon the importation thereof of $10 per thousand, and stamps denoting the payment of such tax shall be appended to every box or package of imported cigars or cheroots before the same are sold or offered for sale, and any cigars or cheroots so imported, which shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale, without having stamps affixed, shall be forfeited to the United States; and the importation of such cigars shall be deemed the manufacture thereof, and shall be subject to all the duties, liabilities and penalties imposed by law upon the manufacturer of domestic cigars and cheroots.

The Finance Committee recommended the following amendment:

That section ninety-eight be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

That there shall be levied and collected and paid on all sales of real estate, goods, wares, merchandise, articles or things at auction, including all sales of stocks, bonds and other securities, a duty of one-tenth of one percentum on the gross amount of such sales; and every auctioneer or other person making such sales as aforesaid shall, at the end of each and every month, or within ten days thereafter, make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the District of the gross amount of such sales made as aforesaid, with the amount of duty which has accrued thereon, which list shall have annexed thereto a declaration under oath or affirmation in form or manner, as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that the same is true and correct; and shall at the same time as aforesaid pay to the Collector or Deputy Collector the amount of duty or tax thereupon as aforesaid; and in default thereof shall be subject to pay a penalty of five hundred dollars; in all cases of delinquency in making said list or payment the assessment and collection shall be made in the manner prescribed in the general provisions of this act.

Provided, That no duty shall be levied under the provision of this section upon any sales by or for judicial or executive officers making auction sales by virtue of a judgment or decree of any Court, nor to public sales made by guardians, executors or administrators.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to amend the above amendment by striking out all after the words "including all sales down to the proviso."

This amendment was agreed to, and the main amendment as amended was adopted.

The amendment of the Finance Committee, authorizing railroad and steamboat companies to add the tax imposed upon them to their rates of fare and freight, was adopted.

The Committee on Finance recommended the following amendment to the section of the House bill, providing for a tax on bank circulation and deposits:

Provided further, That whenever any State bank or banking association has been converted into a national banking association, or has ceased to do its usual banking business, including the making of loans and the receiving of deposits, there shall be assessed and collected, in addition to the taxes already imposed, a tax of one-fourth of one per centum each month upon the average amount of the circulation outstanding of any such State bank or State banking association.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend the above by adding the following words: "Issued, or by act of such bank kept in circulation, after July 1, 1866."

Mr. EDMUNDS demanded the yeas and nays on the adoption of his amendment:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Clark, Davis, Edmunds, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Morrill, Poland, Sprague—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Fessenden, Grimes, Guthrie, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Morgan, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Yates—20.

The amendment of the Committee was agreed to.

The Senate agreed to the recommendation of the Finance Committee, to strike out all in the House bill, relating to incomes, exemptions, appeals, penalties, &c., and insert in lieu thereof, the following:

"That section 116 of the act now in force, be amended by inserting after the words on the excess over five thousand dollars, the following: and a like tax shall be levied, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income of every business, trade, or profession carried on in the United States by persons residing out of the United States, not citizens thereof."

Mr. FESSENDEN explained that the income for the present year had already been assessed, and it was thought best to leave what the House proposed to do to be done by the next Congress.

Pending the reading of the bill, Page 157, out of 240, having been reached, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RESTORATION OF COMMANDER LAW.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the Senate joint resolution for the restoration of Lieutenant-Commander RICHARD L. LAW, United States Navy, to the active list from the reserved list, which was read three times and passed.

REORGANIZATION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to reorganize the Treasury Department and fix the pay of its employes. He said that the distribution of the $250,000 appropriated last year for extra compensation to the employes of the Treasury Department, had given great dissatisfaction. A similar measure had recently passed the Senate; but from conversation with members of the House he was quite satisfied that a bill giving such discretion to the Secretary could not pass the House. Still, it was apparent that the employes of the Treasury Department must have their pay increased, and the Committee of Ways and Means deemed it best to report a bill fixing the matter definitely and legally. This bill, he said, if the same number of employes were retained, would only increase the annual expenditure about $35,000.

Mr. STEVENS expressed his surprise at this measure being reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, as it properly belonged to, and was now actually before, the Committee on Appropriations. The Secretary of the Treasury had reported that out of the $250,000 left last session to his discretionary distribution, he had only distributed $25,000 among the heads of Bureaux and high-salaried clerks, and had asked what was to be done with the $225,000. The Committee on Appropriations had prepared a bill for its proper distribution, and reported it several months since, and though that was within the knowledge of the Secretary, he had since gone, and without any regard to it, distributed the $225,000 as he thought proper. He moved the reference of the bill to the Committee on Appropriations.

The motion was lost—yeas 41, nays 76—and the bill was read twice and recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. LATHAM, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution authorizing the printing of 50,000 extra copies of the reports of the Committee on Reconstruction.

On motion of Mr. BOUTWELL the resolution was amended so as to require the majority and minority reports to be bound together, and, on motion of Mr. STEVENS, it was amended so as to make the number 100,000.

As so amended the resolution was passed—yeas 91, nays 23.

MILEAGE.

Mr. BALDWIN rose to a personal explanation, and said that he had ascertained on looking over Executive Document 125, showing the amount of mileage paid to members of last Congress, that he was charged with $80 more than he had actually received, being for two hundred miles of travel more than he had claimed. It was correct on the book of the Sergeant-at-Arms. He found that a similar error was made with other gentlemen, and he therefore asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations be directed to investigate and report in reference to the errors in Executive Document No. 125, and also to consider the expediency of a revision of the existing law in reference to mileage, so as to make the payment of mileage more equal and more in accordance with the actual cost of travel to and from the National Capital at the present time.

There being no objection, the resolution was offered and agreed to.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. PAINE, from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the contested election case of FULLER against DAWSON, from the Twenty-first Congressional District of Pennsylvania. He stated that he would call it up next week.

The report closes with a resolution that Mr. DAWSON is entitled to retain his seat.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The Speaker presented a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending that the franking privilege be granted to the Chairman and two Secretaries of the Light House Board. Referred to the Post-office Committee.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Speaker also presented essays and reports for the annual report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, which was ordered to be printed.

A motion to print 100,000 extra copies of the report was referred to the Committee on Printing.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. PHELPS asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire into the expediency of increasing the salary of the Deputy Solicitor of the Court of Claims.

This was objected to.

THE NORTHERN KANSAS RAILROAD.

The House resumed in the morning hour the consideration of the bill reported yesterday by Mr. LOAN, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, granting lands to Kansas to aid in the construction of the Northern Kansas Railroad and telegraph line.

On motion of Mr. JULIAN, it was amended by reducing ten sections of land to five sections, and so amended, passed.

COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of the heirs of HORACE HODGES, late Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of United States Volunteers, directing the allowance of $1,256 40 on account of the loss of public funds in his hands by the capture of Plymouth, N. C., by the rebels on the 20th of April, 1864—he having lost his life also at that time.

The bill was read three times and passed.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Mr. WASHBURN also reported a joint resolution directing the Treasury Department to pay to the legal representatives of CHARLES B. RANDALL, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth New-York Volunteers, killed in action on the 30th of July, 1864, at the battle of Beach Tree Creek, Ga., $175 for a private horse used by him in the military service and which perished of starvation.

The joint resolution was read three times and passed.

Mr. WASHBURN also reported the Senate bill for the relief of WM. PIERCE, for United States bonds lost in the mails, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

The bill was laid the table.

Mr. WASHBURN also reported the Senate bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company $1,650 in full for three regimental cook wagons furnished to the Government in 1861, which was read the third time and passed.

Also, a joint resolution for the payment to PITCHER & HAYWARD, of Belfast, Me., $4,661, and to OTIS & FERGUSON, of Belfast, Me., $3,228, for losses in the purchase and storing of hay for the Government.

Mr. FARQUHAR opposed the bill as being partial and unfair. These men were really contractors for hay for the Government, and now sought to cover their losses by pretending to have been agents. He had introduced and had referred to the Committee of Claims months ago a bill to reimburse some of his constituents for losses by war, and no report was made on it.

After considerable discussion the joint resolution was passed.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Claims, reported a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to credit ISAAC RAIMEY, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District of Ohio, with $632 23, the value of revenue stamps stolen from one of his deputies by burglars, who blew open the safe; which was read three times and passed.

Also, a bill directing credit to be given in settling the accounts of the late Major JOHN A. WHITE, Paymaster U. S. A., for whatever amount may be proved to have been paid by him, and the vouchers for which were stolen, not to exceed $1,034. This was read three times and passed.

Also, a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a duplicate for U. S. $500 bond number 18,374, stolen from WM. H. WHEELER, Bangor, Me.; which was read three times and passed.

The morning hour having expired,

Mr. DAWES offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to pay to DANIEL W. GOOCH, who was elected member of the Thirty-ninth Congress from the Sixth District of Massachusetts, his salary from the 4th of March, 1865, to the date of his resignation as a member.

THE ARMY BILL.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Army Bill, beginning at the 27th section.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, that section was amended by a substitute as follows:

SECTION 27. In all staff corps, and among the officers of the line above the grade of Captain, one-third of the promotions may be made on the ground of merit alone, and without regard to seniority in the date of appointment or commission.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the following proviso was added to the 27th section:

Provided, That in applying the rule of promotion no distinction shall be made between officers of regiments composed of colored men and those composed of white men, but the promotion shall be by interchange equally open to all said officers.

The 28th section was passed over informally in order to have a substitute for it prepared. Subsequently the following was agreed to as a substitute:

SECTION 28. That whenever an officer of the staff or of the line shall be deemed better fitted for or likely to be more efficient in the performance of his duties in some other corps or arm of the military service than the particular corps or arm in which he may be, the President is authorized to transfer him to some other staff, corps or arm of the military service; but an officer on being so transferred shall only take such rank in the staff or corps in which he is placed as he held by commission in the staff or line before his transfer.

Very few, and those immaterial amendments, were made to the succeeding sections of the bill, which, as agreed to, are as follows:

SEC. 29. That the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy may hereafter be selected, and the officers on duty at that institution detailed, from any arm of the service; and the supervision and charge of the Academy shall be in the War Department, under such officer or officers as the Secretary of War may assign to that duty. The Chaplain at the United States Military Academy shall no longer be required to act also as a professor; but a Professor of English Literature, Geography, History and Ethics shall be appointed for that institution, to be on the same footing and to be paid the same compensation as other Professors of the Academy.

SEC. 30. That no officer of the army in time of peace shall be dismissed the service unless in accordance with the provisions of this act, or by sentence of a court martial duly approved.

SEC. 31. That, immediately after the passage of this act, the President of the United States shall convene a council of officers, to assemble at Washington City, which council shall be composed of three general officers of the army, three officers of infantry, two officers of artillery, two officers of the cavalry, two officers of the Medical Department, one officer of the Adjutant-General's Department, one officer of the engineers, one officer of ordnance, one officer of the Quartermaster's Department, one officer of the Subsistence Department, one officer of the Inspector-General's Department, and one officer of the Pay Department, all to be selected for their high character, for intelligence, discretion, justice, patriotism and professional ability, and who, being thus selected, shall be retained on the army list. It shall be the duty of this council to inquire into and consider the capacity, character, record of services and fitness to be continued in the military service of every officer below the grade of Brigadier-General, who may be in the army at the time of the passage of this bill; and with a view to this, they shall be furnished with all information, papers, records and other documentary evidence they may require from the War Department. As they proceed with this investigation they shall from time make written report of their conclusions in each case to the Secretary of War. When the report of a majority of the Council is not adverse in the case of any officer, he shall thereupon be immediately marked on the army list to be retained in the service in the position or rank which he is then holding, of which due notice shall be given in General Orders. But if the majority of the Council report that in their opinions, and for reasons which they shall assign, the case of any officer ought to be inquired into, he shall thereupon be summoned, by order, to appear before a board to consist of three general officers, or officers of his corps, and arm of the service, senior to him in rank, to undergo further examination on such examinations, beside other inquiry as to his capacity and qualifications, mental, moral and physical; the officer shall be allowed, if the case requires it, full and reasonable opportunity for explanation and defence, and may produce witnesses and other testimony to meet any objections or charges made against him. If the Board thereupon report that he is not qualified to remain in the army, for reasons other than any which involve bad moral character, he shall be placed on the retired list as is provided in other cases for the retirement of army officers, and on the same conditions; but if he be found unfit for the service on account of moral disqualifications, he shall at once be dropped from the rolls of the army; and in making such investigations into the fitness of officers to be retained in the service, the said Military Council, and such Boards as may at any time be appointed and organized under the provisions of this section, shall take into account the cases of any who may have been employed in no active duty in the field during any part of the late war, and shall inquire specially into their reasons for their not being so employed. Any officer whose absence from active field service during the war, shall be decided by a board of examiners after full hearing, to have been on account of his sympathy with the rebellion, or his unwillingness to serve actively against the so-called Confederate States, or any particular State, or the people of any State engaged in rebellion, shall be reported the same as if found morally disqualified for the service.

SEC. 32. That no officer of the army below the rank of Colonel shall hereafter be promoted to a higher grade before having passed a satisfactory examination as to his fitness for promotion and record of past services before a Board of three General officers or officers of his corps or arm of service who served in grades at least equal to his own during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and should the officer fail at said examination he shall be suspended for promotion for one year, when, if he still desires promotion, he shall, upon application, be reëxamined, and upon a second failure shall be dropped from the rolls of the army. *Provided,* That if any officer be found unfit for promotion on account of moral disqualifications, he shall not be entitled to a reëxamination.

SEC. 33. That no person shall be appointed in the line or in any staff corps of the army until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a Board, to be convened under direction of the Secretary of War, which shall inquire into and take account of the services rendered during the late war, as well as the capacity and qualifications otherwise of the applicant; and such appointment, when made, shall be without regard to previous rank, but with sole regard to qualifications and meritorious services.

SEC. 34. That, for the purpose of promoting knowledge of military science among the young men of the United States, the President, upon the application of an established college or university within the United States, with sufficient capacity to educate at one time not less than one hundred and fifty male students, detail an officer of the army to act as President, Superintendent or Professor of such college or university; that the number of officers so detailed shall not exceed twenty at any time, and shall be appointed through the United States, as nearly as practicable according to population, and shall be governed by general rules to be prescribed from time to time by the President.

SEC. 35. That whenever troops are serving at any post, garrison, or permanent camp, there shall be established a school where all enlisted men may be provided with instruction in the common branches of English education, and especially in the history of the United States; and the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to detail such commissioned and non-commissioned officers as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

SEC. 36. That any person applying for a commission under the authority of this act and having permission to appear before a Board of Examiners, shall be entitled, in case of passing the examination and being appointed or commissioned, to receive mileage from the place of his residence to the place of examination, or such portion of that distance as he may actually travel, the same as is paid to officers travelling under orders; but shall be paid no other compensation.

SEC. 37. That in construing this bill officers who have heretofore been appointed and commissioned to serve with the United States colored troops shall be deemed and held to be officers of volunteers.

SEC. 38. That officers of the regular army who have also held commissions as officers of volunteers, shall not on that account be held to be volunteers under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 39. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize or permit the appointment to any position or office in the army of the United States of any person who has served in any capacity in the civil, military, or naval service of the so-called Confederate States, or of either of the States in insurrection during the late rebellion, or otherwise in aid of the rebellion; but any such appointment shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 40. That all leaders of bands of music in the United States Army who now have the pay of second lieutenants, shall be styled "Band-masters," with the privilege of wearing the shoulder straps of a second lieutenant with a lyre thereon to indicate their position; provided, that nothing herein contained shall add to the rank, pay or emoluments of such band-masters.

SEC. 41. That nothing herein contained shall be construed as affecting existing laws respecting the rank, pay and allowances of chaplains of the army.

SEC. 42. That nothing in this act shall be construed to affect in any way the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands as now established by law.

SEC. 43. That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed to have prepared and report to Congress, at its next session, a code of regulations for the government of the army, and the militia in actual service, which shall embrace all necessary orders and forms of a general character for the performance of all duties incumbent on officers and men in the military service, including rules for the government of Courts-martial; the existing regulations to remain in force until Congress shall have acted on said report.

SEC. 44. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

On motion of Mr. BLAIR, the following was added as a new section, to come in after section 39:

That in all cases where a volunteer officer has been appointed in the regular army to the same rank or grade which he may have held in the volunteer forces, or to any lower rank or grade, his name shall be borne on the Army Register, with the date of his volunteer appointment, and he shall take rank as with continuous service from such date.

On motion of Mr. PAINE, the following was added as a new section, to come after section 43:

That one chaplain may be appointed for each regiment of colored troops, at the discretion of the President, whose duties shall include the instruction of the enlisted men in the common branches of English education.

On motion of Mr. BLAINE, the following was added as a new section:

That Chaplains when ordered from one field of duty to another shall be entitled to transportation at the same rate as other officers.

The bill was read the third time and passed—yeas 72, nays 41.

REFUNDING COMMUTATION MONEY.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to refund the money received as commutation from citizens of the Twenty-first Congressional District of Pennsylvania, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE BANK CURRENCY.

Mr. LE BLOND asked leave to offer a preamble and resolution for the withdrawal of national bank-note currency, which was objected to.

DEPOSITS OF PUBLIC MONEY.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the expediency of repealing such laws as authorize the depositing of money with the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and the payment of interest thereon by the Government.

PETITION FROM THE CITIZENS OF BUFFALO.

Mr. CONKLING presented the petition of WM. WILKERSON and a large number of citizens of Buffalo, representing that by the action of officers of the United States, and without authority of law, the port of Buffalo has been virtually closed, and communication by public conveyances and telegraph has been interfered with.

The petition prays that a Committee be sent to Buffalo to investigate the matter, and recommend some action to Congress.

It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

TAX ON STATE BANKS.

Also the petition of JESSE WILLARD and other citizens of Clinton, New-York, asking a postponement of tax on State bank circulation, which was referred to the Committee on Banks.

At 3:45 o'clock the House adjourned.

THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.

Progress During the Year—The Literary Societies—Necrology.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Tuesday, June 19, 1866.

The annual exercises connected with this festive season have been held during the present week, and, as usual, have awakened great interest, and drawn large crowds of persons into the town. The building of the Schenck Astronomical Observatory has been a marked feature in the progress of the institution during the year. The event was duly celebrated on Monday afternoon by an assembly of the friends of the College, who were addressed by Hon. JOSEPH P. BRADLEY in a most felicitous manner. He honored the liberality of the men who founded the much-needed Observatory, and fitted it up with appropriate instruments. On Tuesday morning the Alumni began to assemble and renew in the Campus the greetings of by-gone times. The two Literary Societies celebrated their anniversary privately, in their halls, by an address and other exercises. At noon the Philoclean and Peithossophian Societies formed the usual procession, and moved to the First Reformed Dutch Church, where a most able and interesting address was delivered to them by Rev. Dr. JOHN MCCLINTOCK. The aim of the speaker was to analyze and expose the philosophy and sophistry of the objections to Christianity, made with so much assurance and often received so implicitly by the public, of the modern reviewers and writers. He traced the history of all these, of the Broad-Church school flippant objections to the Gospel history, and gave a searching and masterly review of Renanism. He showed that his views are simply a reproduction of Pantheism, and that this ends in Paganism. The style of the speaker is earnest and forcible, and commands the attention of thinking men.

At 3 o'clock P. M. the Alumni held their annual meeting in the College Chapel. This has received some recent additions. Handsome gothic chairs adorn the platform; a fine organ, secured and presented by the enterprise of the graduating class, occupies one side of this. This cost $1,000, and is a commendable evidence of the interest these young men take in their *Alma Mater*, as well as their love for music. An addition was made to the portraits of Professors which are suspended from the walls. The portrait of Rev. JACOB JANEWAY, D. D., for many years Professor and Vice-President, was presented by the members of his family. The portrait is an excellent one, and will recall the memory of one much esteemed.

The Chair was taken by Rev. J. H. SUYDAM, of Philadelphia. Rev. Dr. WYCKOFF invoked the throne of grace. The annual oration was delivered by Rev. V. M. HULBERT, of White Plains. The speaker's theme was "Progress;" his treatment of it was striking and interesting; his illustrations were drawn from a wide circle, and the production evidently had cost him effort.

Rev. JOHN W. SCHENCK was elected President, and Rev. PETER STRYKER, of New-York, Orator for the next year. Rev. D. COLE read a brief necrological report. From this it appears the following alumni have died during the year, viz.:

1. Rev. R. C. CURRIE, D. D., of the Class of 1829, died at New-Utrecht, Long Island, March 13, 1866.

2. Rev. ANTHONY ELMENDORF, D. D., of the Class of 1836, died in Brooklyn, Jan. 29, 1866.

3. THOS. L. HASBROUCK, of the Class of 1845, died at Denver City, Colorado, Dec. 29, 1865.

4. JOSEPH MABON VILE, of the Class of 1863, a member of the Theological Seminary, died in Jersey City.

5. Rev. PETER C. STUDDIFORD, D. D., of the Class of 1818, died at Lambertville, June 6, 1866, where he had filled a pastorate for forty-five years.

In the evening the Alumni of the Theological Seminary met in the same place in annual session. An interesting address was delivered by Rev. GUSTAVUS ABEEL, D. D., of Newark, N. J.

The representatives of the Junior Class held their exhibition last evening in the large church, which was densely crowded. This is the great levee of the season, and the ladies and gentlemen of this vicinity are doubtless deeply grateful to these young orators for affording them so gay and festive an occasion. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. JOHN L. SEE, D. D. The young orators delivered their speeches in the following order, viz.:

Invocation.

William H. Van Doren, Griggstown—"Manhness."
Samuel W. Bergen, Bay Ridge, L. I.—"Spirit of Despotism."
Peter L. Vanderveer, Rocky Hill—"Love of Antiquity."
Benjamin C. Nevius, Stuyvesant, N. Y.—"Cui Bono."
Wm. P. Wilson, Weston—"The Claims of America upon her Young Men."
Tunis G. Bergen, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.—"The Lessons we give Europe."
Peter Hasbrouck, Jersey City—"Decision of Character."
Cornelius S. See, New-Brunswick—"The Man of Destiny."

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. PETER STRYKER. The speeches were interluded by excellent music by Grafulla's Band.

Now, if your readers think this is not hearing enough for one day, I wish they would give the thing a trial, and they would find their energies tasked, especially should they be obliged to rehearse it all upon paper afterward. L.

Commencement Exercises Proper—Programme—Degrees Conferred.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Wednesday, June 20, 1866.

To the Graduating Class and their friends, this is the day of the season; hence they look forward to it with greater interest and anticipation, and all the highways and by-ways—the hotels and lodging-houses of the place—are crowded with visitors. Yet, in consequence of the delightful change in the weather, there has been an entire absence of the unpleasant heat which generally marks this as the sweltering season of the year. None could ask a more grateful change; hence, despite the crowded auditories, there has been no suffering from heat. The campus became the central point of attraction for collegians at an early hour. If the Alumni did not renew the old instructions of the peripatetics of the ancient academy, under the inviting shadow of the grand old trees, they did renew the recollections of former College days—of trials, labors, troubles, scarapes and sport—and thus lived over again the days when they were young. At 10:30 o'clock the procession was formed and moved to the church. According to the new arrangement, fencing off the ladies in the gallery by themselves, after the Jewish fashion, appropriating the centre of the Church to the students and Alumni, a larger number were more comfortably seated, and there was, perhaps, better order. But many did not get admittance, and hence were disappointed. This is, perhaps, unavoidable where so large a crowd are gathered. There were great complaints outside; but the President congratulated the audience upon the fact that they could hear, which generally they were not accustomed to do. The police regulations of Commencement days are very difficult things to manage to the satisfaction of all parties.

The Chair was taken by Hon. MARCUS L. WARD, Governor of the State, supported by President CAMPBELL and the Trustees upon the right, while upon his left sat the Faculty and the Graduating Class. Among the distinguished persons present we observed Ex-Governors BROOM and NEWELL, Hon. F. F. FRELINGHUYSEN, Attorney-General; Hon. R. H. PRUYN, late Minister to Japan; Hon. JOHN R. BROADHEAD, the Historian; and Hon. Messrs. JOHN A. LOTT, Senator ROBBINS, JACOB R. WORTENDYKE, J. HOPPER, G. B. ADRAIN and JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, beside a large delegation of venerable clergymen. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. ABEEL, of Newark. After this the members of the Graduating Class delivered their orations in the following order, viz:

JAMES L. SOUTHARD, Newark, N. J., Latin Salutatory.
JOHN N. CARPENDER, New-Brunswick, N. J., English Salutatory.
GEORGE D. HULST, Williamsburgh, L. I., Philosophical Oration.
ROBERT I. HOPPER, Patterson, N. J., Ties.
F. W. GORDON, New-Brunswick, N. J., The Scholar's Mission.
WILLIAM REILLY, Jr., Holmdel, N. J., Justice.
PAUL COOK, New-Brunswick, N. J., Air Castles.
J. WALTER VROOM, Trenton, N. J., Adversity.
J. BAYARD KIRKPATRICK, New-Brunswick, N. J., Life Paths.
JAMES NEILSON, New-Brunswick, N. J., The Future.
FRANCIS H. STUBBS, New-Brunswick, N. J., The Times.
ISAAC P. BROKAW, Middlebush, N. J., Eternity of Time.
HERMAN C. BERG, New-Brunswick, N. J., Five Minutes.
E. G. ACKERMAN, Spring Valley, N. Y., Individuality.
JOHN M. GAUT, Nashville, Tenn., Common Sense.
PETER V. VAN BUSKIRK, Saltersville, N. J., Sweetness of Liberty.
JOHN G. VAN SLYKE, Coeymans, N. Y., Tragedy.
J. BLANCHARD EDGAR, Rahway, N. J., Work.
E. A. APGAR, Trenton, N. J., A Free and Intelligent People.

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE THEN CONFERRED.

The Broadhead Prize for Classics upon GEORGE D. HULST.

The Suydam Prize for Natural Sciences, upon ISAAC P. BROKAW.

The Suydam Prize for Composition, upon JOHN G. VAN SLYKE.

The Bradley Prize for Mathematics, upon ELLIS A. APGAR.

Sophomore Prizes—Myron W. Smith Prize for Declamation, First, to A. MERCER; Second, to V. B. CARROLL.

The degree of A. B., in course, was conferred upon twenty-one members of the Graduating Class.

The degree of A. M. was conferred upon seventeen former graduates of the College.

The honorary degree of D. D. was given to the following gentlemen, viz.:

Rev. ROBERT L. DASHILL, Newark, N. J.; Rev. JOSEPH KIMBALL, Brooklyn, L. I.; Rev. CHARLES H. STITT, Kingston, N. Y.; Rev. DAVID STEELE, Philadelphia, Penn.; Rev. EDWARD BRINTON BOGGS, New-Brunswick.

The degree of LL. D. was awarded as follows, viz.: Rev. JOHN MCCLINTOCK, of New-Brunswick; Hon. PETER VREDENBERGH, Freehold, N. J.; Hon. COURTLANDT PARKER, Newark, N. J.

The honorary degree of A. M. was given to Rev. HARVEY SCHEMERHORN, Germantown, N. Y.

After the announcement of the degrees, the Masters' oration was pronounced by JOSEPH M. DIXON, and the valedictory oration by JOHN WINNER, Jr., of Bergen, N. J.

The public exercises being closed, the trustees, alumni and guests enjoyed an excellent collation, and thus the day wound up.

About twenty students have entered the Classical Department, and nine have been received into the scientific course for the next year.

The trustees have elected Prof. COOPER, late of Centre College, Kentucky, to the chair of Greek, and Capt. J. H. KELLOGG, United States Army, late Assistant-Professor at West Point, as Professor of Civil Engineering and Military Tactics.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.

Annual Commencement Exercises at Niblo's Theatre.

Yesterday morning the annual commencement of the New-York University took place at Niblo's Theatre. The venerable Chancellor FERRIS presided, and on the stage surrounding him were Professors Johnson, Martin, Draper, Bull, Cokely, Baird, John W. Draper, Martin Payne, Mr. John C. Green, J. T. Johnson, G. C. Verplanck, President Webster, Gen. Alvord, Rev. Mr. Phraner, Rev. Dr. Campbell, E. C. Benedict, S. B. Woolworth and others. Grafulla's Band occupied the orchestra, and enlivened the exercises with choice operatic and national music.

Chancellor FERRIS opened the proceedings with prayer.

Addresses were then delivered as follows:

English Salutatory Oration, "Vi et Virtute," Asa C. Hendrickson, Jamaica, L. I. Oration—The Power of the Will—Archibald W. Hall, New-York City. Oration—Flowers of Civilization—Chalmers D. Chapman, Irvington, N. J. Oration—Gustavus Adolphus—Isaac F. Ludlam, New-York City. Oration—Knowledge is Power—Samuel B. Duryea, Brooklyn. Oration—Talents—S. Gedney Keyser, New-York City. Oration—Character—Henry Spellmyer, Jr., New Brighton, S. I. Philosophical Oration—Influence of External Conditions on Man—Samuel D. Williams, Mineola, L. I. Oration—American Citizenship—Maurice Klaber, New-York City. Oration—Development of Mind—James M. Huntting, Jr., Jamaica, L. I. Oration—Gen. Mitchell, with Valedictories—James V. S. Woolley, Jamaica, L. I.

The oratorical part of the exercises having been concluded, the usual prizes were awarded by Chancellor FERRIS to the following-named young gentlemen:

Freshman Class—John Potts, best in Latin; honorably mentioned, Howard Woodruff, best in Greek; honorably mentioned, John P. Otis, Howard Woodruff, best in Mathematics.

Sophomore Class—John Pengry, best in Latin; Wm. L. Ludlum, best in Greek; Frank Pengry, best in Mathematics.

The Duryea Prizes for best compositions in Junior and Sophomore Classes:

Juniors—First prize, to Samuel Marsh, Jr.; second prize, to James F. Rhodes.

Sophomores—E. H. Litchfield, John Love, Jr., (equal merit.)

The Butler Duclcian Prizes for best compositions by members of the Society:

The first, to John Ogle, Jr., of Senior Class.

The second, to Alfred V. C. Johnson, of Junior Class.

The following degrees were next conferred:

LL. D.—Eleazer Lord, of New-York.; Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, D.D., President of Hamilton College; Chas. Dexter Cleveland, Philadelphia; Chas. E. Anthon, A. M., Professor in College of New-York.

D.D.—Rev. Alexander R. Thompson, A. M., New-York, Pastor of Twenty-first Reformed Dutch Church: E. O. Flagg, A. M., New-York, Rector of Church of the Resurrection; Thomas Philips, England, Senior District Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society; Rev. James Dick, A. M., Professor of Didactic and Plenia Theology in Reformed Presbyterian Church, Ireland; Rev. Peter Stryker, A. M., Pastor of the Thirty-fourth-street Reformed Dutch Church, New-York.

Doctor of Physical Science—Erastus W. Smith, New-York.

A. M.—Rev. Adam McClelland, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bachelor of Arts—James V. S. Woolley, Robt. C. Bell, Samuel D. Williams, Isaac F. Ludlam, Jas. M. Hunting, Jr., Archibald W. Hall, S. Gedney Keyser-Chalmers D. Chapman, Henry Spellmeyer, Jr., Maurice Kurber, John Ogle, Jr., David Tim, Alfred Neilson, Sheldon B. Shaw, Charles Y. Roosevelt.

Bachelor of Laws—Edward Binse, New-York; Daniel Lippencott, Philadelphia; Hamilton Bryan, Brooklyn; Montgomery M. Livingston, Brooklyn; Alexander T. Compton, Newark; Benjamin F. Scova, New-York; Ernest Hall, Morrissania; William B. Sinclair, Pittsburgh; John Hamilton, Ironton, Ohio; Henry M. Wallace, New-York; E. C. Hyatt; S. A. Wyman, New-York.

Master of Science—Antonio L. Luaces, Cuba.

Master of Arts—H. S. Drayton, John James Stevenson, C. H. Ludlum, Geo. W. Robinson, D. S. Martin, A. F. Stead, J. B. Burnett, C. Van Riper.

Doctor of Medicine—A. N. Stein, New-York; Edward A. Knight, New-Hampshire; D. B. T. McMeal, Canada East; Oscar T. Sherman, New-York; Charles M. Stanley, New-Hampshire; R. R. Martinez, West Indies; Emilio Lamson, West Indies; J. W. McAfee, Oregon; Jerges Churnkeyn, of Dalakea, Syria; Nerseus Kulujean, of Marash, Turkey; Kevock Guluzegan, of Marash, Turkey.

ADDRESS OF THE CHANCELLOR.

Chancellor FERRIS then alluded to the recent destruction of the Medical College. He said—I have the pleasure to announce that through the courteous liberality of the Governors of the New-York City Hospital, the Lectures of the University Medical College will commence on the 3d of September, in the buildings of that institution. The Governors of the Hospital have assigned to the Medical Faculty accommodations so ample, that all the lectures and classes will go on in as effective a manner as heretofore. Museums, chemical apparatus and the various other appliances for medical teaching are now being rapidly provided, and everything will be in readiness by the customary time for reopening. The friends and graduates of the University of New-York, who heard with regret of the recent destruction of the Medical College edifice by fire, will doubtless rejoice at such a speedy restoration. They are earnestly requested to aid in making the foregoing facts generally known.

The exercises were closed with the benediction.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

The Emperor of Austria Decrees Protection to the Merchant Vessels of Hostile Powers.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 21.

The imperial decree of the Emperor of Austria for the protection of merchant vessels in time of war, has been officially communicated to the Department of State. It provides as follows:

ARTICLE 1. Merchant vessels and their cargoes shall not because they may belong to a country with which Austria is at war be captured by Austrian ships of war, nor declared good prizes by Austrian Prize Courts while the hostile Power observes reciprocity toward Austrian merchant vessels. The observance of reciprocity will be admitted until notice to the contrary, if like friendly treatment of Austrian vessels is guaranteed on the part of the hostile Power by the recognized principles of its legislation, or by its declarations made public before the beginning of hostilities.

ART. 2. To merchant vessels which carry contraband of war or violate lawful blockades, the provision of Article 1 has no application.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The Confederation of the British North American Provinces.

TORONTO, C. W. Thursday, June 21.

The Legislature of New-Brunswick, it is expected, will adopt the confederation scheme.

Delegates from Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland will probably leave for England at the end of the present month.

The English Parliament will, it is expected, pass the necessary act at the present session, in order to enable the Confederation of the Provinces to be completed in August.

Conference of the Western Unitarian Churches.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 21.

The introductory services of the Conference of the Western Unitarian Churches took place at Rev. Dr. HOSMER'S church last evening. Rev. Mr. HEPWORTH, of Boston, preached the opening sermon.

The Conference will commence to-day. Reports will be presented of the Western missions and of the operations of the Western Unitarian Association.

This evening Rev. Dr. COLLYER, of Chicago, will preach.

Death of Mme. Julie de Marguerites.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 21.

Mme. JULIE DE MARGUERITES, well known as a dramatic critic and authoress of various works, died suddenly of heart disease this morning. She was for many years a writer for various journals in New-York City and elsewhere. Her daughter recently made her *début* on the stage in Baltimore.

RESTORATION OF THE UNION.

The Admission of Southern States to Representation in Congress.

The Principles of Restoration—The Political Future—Necessity of Nationalizing the Union Party.

Speech of Mr. H. J. Raymond, of New-York, in the House of Representatives, June 18, 1866, on the Bill (H. R. No. 543) to Restore to the States Lately in Rebellion their Full Political Rights.

From the Congressional Globe, June 20.

Mr. RAYMOND—Mr. Speaker, I regard the action which this House may take upon the bill now before it as of very great importance. The bill embodies principles which touch very nearly the fundamental principles of our Government; and it proposes measures which must affect in a very serious manner the peace and welfare of the country. I venture to hope, Sir, that every member of this House will bring to its consideration a mind unbiased by prejudice and uninfluenced by passion, and that he will act upon it with sole and exclusive reference to its probable effect upon the prosperity and welfare of our common country. I know how difficult it is to withstand the influence of habit and association, personal and political, upon our action here; but if there ever was an occasion when it was incumbent upon each one of us to do all in our power thus to emancipate ourselves from undue and improper influences, I think, Sir, that occasion is offered by the bill which now awaits our action.

When this Congress met, Sir, now seven months ago, the war against the rebellion had been closed for half a year. The President of the United States, exercising what he believed to be his rightful authority as the chief Executive of the nation and Commander-in-Chief of its armies, had set in motion the machinery of government in the States where it had been suspended by rebellion. He had appointed Provisional Governors, by whom, under his authority, Conventions and Legislatures were summoned, and elections were held; and those Governors, Legislatures and Conventions, took steps to bring the States back to their normal condition, so far as exercising the power of self-government was concerned. When we met in December last but little remained to be done to complete the work of restoration. The temper of the people in the Southern States was that of submissive and loyal acquiescence in the results of the war. All that remained was to heal the wounds the war had made, and embody in proper form the principles it had established. At an early day of the session, as early as was proper and convenient, I stated, in the course of some remarks on the general subject, what I thought Congress ought to do—the specific action it ought to take, to complete the work of restoration; and, with the leave of the House, as it is very brief, I will read the paragraph in which that statement was embodied:

"In the *first* place, I think we ought to accept the present status of the Southern States, and regard them as having resumed, under the President's guidance and action, their functions of self-government in the Union.

In the *second* place, I think this House should decide on the admission of Representatives by districts, admitting none but loyal men, who can take the oath we may prescribe, and holding all others as disqualified, the Senate acting, at its discretion, in the same way in regard to representatives of States.

I think, in the *third* place, we should provide by law for giving to the freedmen of the South all the rights of citizens in courts of law and elsewhere.

In the *fourth* place, I would exclude from Federal office the leading actors in the conspiracy which led to the rebellion in every State.

In the *fifth* place, I would make such amendments to the Constitution as may seem wise to Congress and the States, acting freely and without coercion.

And *sixth*, I would take such measures and precautions by the disposition of military forces as will preserve order and prevent the overthrow, by usurpation or otherwise, in any State, of its republican form of government."

Nearly all of these points have been covered by the action which Congress has already taken. The status of the Southern States has been substantially recognized by both Houses in their action and their recommendations. No one in either House proposes to change or disturb it. We have provided, not only by law, but by an amendment of the Constitution, for giving to the freedman of the South all the rights of citizens in the Courts of law and elsewhere, and for protecting him in their enjoyment. We have also provided by an amendment of the Constitution for excluding from office the leading actors in the rebellion. We have adopted such other amendments to the Constitution as seemed to us wise and essential, and we have now just passed a resolution directing them to be submitted to the several States for their ratification.

Congress adopted those amendments because it believed they ought to form a part of the Constitution, and I voted for them for that reason, and for that reason alone. I discussed them on their merits. I decline to discuss them otherwise. I voted for them on their merits, and not as part and parcel of any scheme of reconstruction or restoration, except to this extent: that I believed their adoption here would promote the tranquillity of the country, and that their embodiment in the Constitution would restore harmony to the Union and aid in securing the future safety of the Republic. Those amendments have now gone to the several States, and if adopted by three-fourths of all the States—by three-fourths of the thirty-six States that compose this Union—they will become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States. I deem it highly important that these amendments should be acted upon in all the States, by Legislatures chosen by the people with reference to this very subject. I do not hold that this is necessary to their validity; but I do think that justice to the people, justice to the country, and a true and wise regard for the requirements and spirit of the Constitution demand that it should be submitted to Legislatures not elected without reference to it, but to Legislatures chosen by the people for the express purpose of acting upon it. We must remember that we who have voted upon these amendments were elected to Congress without the slightest reference to the important question upon which we were thus called to act. The question of amending the Constitution was not then before the public, and has never been publicly discussed. The people have had no opportunity to act upon it, either directly or indirectly. It does not seem just that important amendments to the Constitution should be proposed by a Congress and ratified by Legislatures while not a member of either was elected with any reference whatever to that subject. Certainly, great moral force would be given to the amendment if it were adopted by members chosen by the people with special reference to this point.

But, Sir, in my previous remarks, from which I have already quoted, I insisted that the States, in voting upon these amendments, should "*act freely and without coercion.*" I regard that, Sir, as of vital importance. Amendments to the Constitution forced upon an unwilling people

will never command the respect essential to their full validity. They will always be regarded as badges of injustice, as permanent and indelible marks of inferiority; and whatever acquiescence they may command will be reluctant and constrained, not the cheerful obedience which a free people will always yield to constitutions and laws they have freely made. This bill, Sir, violates that fundamental condition. It seeks to *coerce* the States lately in rebellion into the ratification of these amendments. It denies them representation unless they do ratify them. The first section of the bill, after reciting the amendments adopted by Congress, enacts:

"That whenever the above-recited amendment shall have become part of the Constitution of the United States, and any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the same, and shall have modified its Constitution and laws in conformity therewith, the Senators and Representatives from such States, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the required oaths of office, be admitted into Congress as such."

Here are three things required as conditions without which no Southern State shall be admitted to representation in Congress: *First*, the above-recited amendment must first "have become part of the Constitution of the United States"—that is to say it must first have been ratified by three-fourths of all the States; *second*, it must be ratified by each of the States lately in rebellion seeking representation; and *third*, that State must have "modified its Constitution and laws in conformity therewith." Now, Sir, the first of these conditions is not within control of the States upon which they are imposed. Suppose every Southern State should ratify these amendments and enough Northern States should refuse to ratify them to secure their defeat; must Southern States be denied representation for the default of others? This provision, Sir, puts it in the power of the New-England States with three others to exclude the Southern States from representation forever; I am sure Congress can never sanction so gross a wrong.

But my objection to this bill goes further than this. I hold that we have no right, no power, under the Constitution of the United States, to impose such conditions of representation at all. We sit here as a Congress to exercise, not unlimited powers, but only such powers as are delegated to us by the Constitution of the United States. We have none of the sovereignty, the omnipotence, that is claimed by the Parliament of England. It is one of the distinctive features of our Government that we live under a written Constitution, by which the powers conferred upon the Government and upon each of its departments are expressly defined. All the power we have comes by express grant; it is conferred upon us by the Constitution. The Constitution says Congress shall have power to do certain things, which are enumerated and distinctly set forth, and then it is expressly declared that the powers not delegated are "reserved to the States or to the people thereof." We can, therefore, do nothing which the Constitution does not empower us to do, either in express terms or by necessary implication from the terms employed.

Now, if I am right in this, I ask anyone here to point me to the clause of the Constitution which confers upon Congress a right to say that Representatives from any State shall not be received into Congress until that State shall perform certain acts, make certain laws, or do certain things which we may dictate. Where is it in the Constitution? Is it embodied in any Article? Is it implied in any clause, either directly or indirectly? I cannot find it. On the contrary, I find an express declaration in the Article which empowers Congress to propose amendments to the Constitution, an explicit provision that "no State shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate without its own consent," even by an amendment of the Constitution. This bill proposes to deprive States of such equal suffrage by a law. It proposes to do by enacting a law what Congress and the States together cannot do by amending the Constitution. I must maintain, until I am shown to the contrary, that we have no power under the Constitution of the United States to pass such a bill as this, or to enforce its provisions if it should become a law.

I am told, however, that the law of conquest is higher than the Constitution, and that we may, under that law, exercise over these States the right of conquerers and dictate to them such terms as we please. I have at previous stages of this discussion, or of the discussion of this general subject, so fully expressed my opinion upon this point, and my reasons for it, that I will not enter into that argument again. In my judgment the war just closed was a war against rebellion. I hold that while it crushed the rebellion it did not impair, to any degree or extent, the validity, force or binding authority of the Constitution of the United States, or the rights, duties, or obligations of the States under that Constitution. On the contrary, it reaffirmed and reestablished the authority of the Constitution in all its fullness over all the States and over every department of the Government of the United States. That Constitution is to-day for us, for Congress, for the President, for every State, and for every Legislature, and for every court in every State, the "supreme law of the land." We have crushed the rebellion which disputed its sovereign authority, but we thereby only confirmed and reestablished its supremacy. We have achieved no conquest over that, and no law of conquest touches that in any particular. We are bound by its provisions, we are restricted by its prohibitions, now precisely as we were before the war.

I am told, furthermore, that the law of necessity requires us to impose these conditions upon the admission of representatives from the States lately in insurrection, and that the law of necessity supersedes all other laws. Certainly not the law of military necessity. No one pretends that any military necessity now exists. I am not prepared to concede that we have ever set aside the Constitution of the United States, even under the military necessity which the war was supposed to create. In my judgment the Constitution furnished us with power to carry the country through the war, and we have not violated its provisions; we have exercised no power not included within its permissions, even in the contest from which we have just emerged. But the war is over. Military necessity no longer exists. Is it, then, a matter of political necessity that we should exercise the power asserted in this bill? I am told that unless we do so the South will gain by votes what it lost by arms. The joint Committee of Fifteen, in their report, assert that if members from the Southern States be admitted into Congress the rebels will gain by votes on its floor, by legislative action, by taking part in the Government, what they lost on the field of battle.

Now, Sir, I will not stop to remind Congress of what Congress seems much disposed to forget, that this is a Government of the people; that the people of the whole country and all the States of the Union are not only entitled but are bound by solemn obligations to take part in that Government; and that whatever the people gain by votes they gain legitimately and in accordance both with the Constitution and the principles that he at the foundation of our Government.

ALLEGED DANGERS FROM READMITTING THE SOUTH TO REPRESENTATION.

But, not dwelling upon this point, I deny the existence of any such danger. The apprehension is plausible perhaps. Judging from the past we may naturally fear that the political actoin of the South may again be hostile to the Government, but a very little reflection will show how small is the peril which is thus involved. There was a time when there was reason to fear the ascendency of the South in the Government of the nation. There was a time when the South, as a separate section, with institutions hostile to the general good, seemed likely to grasp the sovereignty of the nation and wield it with exclusive regard to its own ambition and its own interest. That time of real danger was when the Missouri Compromise was repealed, and Kansas was likely to come into the Union as a Slave State. If she had thus come in the number of Free and Slave States would have been equal. But then the South had elements of political power which made her formidable. She had wealth. She monopolized the best cotton of the world. Her cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco swelled the vast volume of our commerce, and regulated our exchanges with Europe. She had for political leaders men of great intellects, of iron will, of towering ambition, men fit to struggle for empire, and able to infuse their own bold and audacious tempers into the great mass of the Southern people, over whom their influence was absolute and unbounded. She had a numerous population, active, aspiring and bold—a generation of young men trained in the school of CALHOUN and MCDUFFIE, nursed in the doctrine of State rights and State sovereignty, taught to believe in the right of Secession, and educated in the faith that the South was the victim of Northern tyranny. The South had the institution of Slavery, an institution powerful beyond conception, as a bond of union to the Southern States. Menaced and assailed by the North, threatened with destruction from every quarter, obnoxious to the moral sentiment of the civilized world, Slavery gave the South, as a political power, unity of action, compactness, force, energy and influence in the National councils such as no other single instrumentality ever gave to any section of this country from the beginning of its history. It gave her, too, an alliance with the Democratic Party of the Northern States, a party powerful always by its traditions and its popular sympathies; powerful by the great men who had distinguished and controlled it; by what it had done and by what it had attempted. Slavery enabled the South to make an alliance offensive and defensive with this Democratic Party of the Northern States, and the two together wielded the power of the nation for a long series of years, and but for the overweening ambition of Slavery would have continued to wield it for many years to come. Then, indeed, the Southern States, as a political power, were formidable; then we had reason to fear their permanent ascendency. The country felt the danger, and the people came to the rescue. It was then, when that danger became imminent, when it pressed itself upon the feelings, attention and fears of the whole nation—it was then the Republican Party was formed, and checked this aggression upon the freedom and liberties of the Republic. That party was formed in 1856, and it fulfilled its mission; it triumphed and checked the aggression of Slavery. It turned back in its career of triumph, not only the institution of Slavery, but the Democratic Party, which had become its ally. It relieved the nation from the exciting sway which had been fastened upon it, and restored our country to the position where it could again exercise the rights of a free and independent people.

How is it at the present time? Has the South this power now? Suppose we assume that the old division still exists, that there are still two political sections in our country, one slave, the other free, still struggling for ascendency; what are their relative numbers and strength? The South has been diminishing, while the North has been increasing. New States have been added to the North year by year, until now, while the Southern States—while the Slave States, if you choose so to designate them still—the former Slave States, even counting among them Maryland, Kentucky, and Delaware, number but *fourteen*, the Free States number *twenty-two*. In 1850, after California had been admitted, the Free States were sixteen and the Slave States fifteen in number. Even if this old division still existed, the Slave States would have *twenty-eight* members of the United States Senate while we of the North would have *forty-four*. In this House they would have *seventy-three*, while we should have *one hundred and sixty-nine*. Thus we should have more than two to one in this branch of the national Legislature. But I am told the South is to have an augmented strength here in consequence of an increased representation growing out of the emancipation of the slaves in the Southern States. Well, Sir, this is worth consideration. I am very glad that we have adopted a Constitutional Amendment which will remedy that inequality; for it is unquestionably an inequality, though it is one that has existed from the very foundation of our Government. But, Sir, the Southern States previous to the war had four million slaves, three-fifths of whom were represented on this floor; that is to say, they were entitled to the full representation of their white population and of two million four hundred thousand more. The slaves of the South thus gave the South *twenty* additional members, taking one hundred and twenty thousand as the ratio of representation. How is it now? I take it to be universally admitted that the war has proved far more fatal to the colored population of the Southern States than to the whites. The testimony of all who are familiar with the statistics of mortality during the war is to the effect that at least one-fifth of the negroes of the Southern States have perished during the rebellion. Many of those most familiar with the subject estimate the ratio at a still higher figure. Gen. GRANT, I believe, thinks that one-fourth of all the negroes who were in the South at the opening of the war have perished. Gov. AIKEN, of South Carolina, testifies, from his personal knowledge, that of his own slaves, who were probably as well treated and as much protected as any portion of the Southern people, more than one-fourth have perished during the struggle from which the nation has just emerged; and JEFFERSON DAVIS, I see from the public prints, concedes that one million of the slaves, one-fourth of the whole, have probably disappeared. I think it, therefore, a reasonable estimate to assume that one-fifth of the four million slaves who were in the South when the war broke out are there no longer. This would leave three million two hundred thousand as the present aggregate of the freed slaves of the Southern States, and they are to be represented man for man if this amendment to the Constitution be not adopted. That will give them, at the same ratio of representation, as any gentleman will ascertain by making the calculation, *twenty-six* members, where they before had twenty. The number of their Representatives, therefore, from this single source of power, is to be increased by the addition of precisely *six*. They will have six more members on this floor than they would have had if all their slaves had lived, and the three-fifths ratio of representation had been preserved.

I do not think, Sir, that this is very formidable. I do not think we need apprehend that by the addition of those six members, the Southern States will gain by votes what they have lost by arms. We must consider, too, that they have lost, by deaths among their white population, almost as largely as among the blacks—far more largely in proportion than the North. Their wealth has disappeared. They are utterly without resources. There is not a dollar in their treasuries. They have not a gun nor a bayonet nor a round of ammunition from one extremity of their land to the other. They have none of the elements of aggression. They have no power to make themselves formidable. They have lost all political influence and standing. Their leaders, who gave direction and power to their political councils, have disappeared before the breath of the terrible whirlwind which they themselves evoked. Their young men, who, trained in the school of secession, were ready and ripe for the contest, lie beneath the soil which they deluged with blood. Slavery, the great bond which kept them together, has disappeared before the same dreadful tempest. They have no longer that great bond and pledge of united action. Their industry is utterly disorganized; their lands lie waste and untilled; their railroads are torn up; the waters of their rivers overflow their lands and destroy the crops which alone can give them even the means of living. There is no longer reason or justice in speaking of the South as a section: as having separate interests or separate aspirations or the power to act as a unit for any special end. That which gave it power to act compactly has disappeared. It has lost, too, the power of allying its If with any party in the Northern States, for in losing its unity it has lost everything that made such an alliance desirable or possible. And even if it should attempt such a union for purposes hostile to the general good, no party in the North would dare for a moment to give it countenance or support; for the moment that any party of the North should unite with those of the South who should aim at such a thing, that party would go down before the wrath of the Northern people, as every party has done hitherto that lent its aid to designs hostile to the liberties of the Republic.

Now, Sir, while they in that section are thus losing power constantly, having no resources from which to supply it, we of the North, on the contrary, are constantly augmenting our power by the growth of population; by immigration from the countries of the Old World; by augmenting wealth; by increasing activity and enterprise; by advancing culture; by everything that gives dignity and force and power to great communities of men. State after State comes into this Union, every one free, and associated in sentiment, sympathy and interest with the northern section of this great nation. *Shall we, then, to-day fear the South?* We have never feared it before. We did not fear it in the days of its power. We met it when the danger was imminent and apparent. We beat it here on this floor when it was ten times as powerful as it can be again within the next fifty years. And when, full of rage and unholy ambition, it fled discomfited from this hall and rushed to the field of battle, we beat it there. Yet gentlemen stand here to-day, saying that unless we have "guarantees," the existence of the nation will again be imperiled and the traitors and rebels of the South will "gain by votes what they failed to secure by arms!" Sir, I cannot help feeling that this appeal to the fears of the nation savors somewhat of pusillanimity. I would far rather, Sir, look in other quarters for the motives that are to guide my action. I sympathize rather with JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, when years ago he replied to appeals of a kindred nature: "The Government of the United States never takes counsel of its fears; it consults only its courage and its hopes." Why may we not to-day take the same high ground; do what we deem to be wise and just, and for the good of the nation, without being deterred by the paltry appeals—I will not call them paltry, for their motive may be good—by the unjust, the unfounded appeals which are made to our apprehensions lest we should lose that authority and control which we have never failed to hold when it was a question of votes, and which we have gathered again to ourselves, and fastened here forever by the final appeal of differing nations, the field of battle. The South "gain what it has lost by arms!" What did it seek by its appeal to arms? Its independence. It sought to overthrow the supremacy of the Government. Is it seeking that now? Is there any reason to suppose that the Southern people dream of seeking it again? And is there the faintest shadow of discernible danger that, if they should seek it, they could ever under any circumstances accomplish it? Does any man here or elsewhere believe they can ever again make an appeal to arms, that they can ever again attempt to overthrow this Government under circumstances one half as favorable as those which surrounded the trial which has just been closed? They grow in strength, you say; they increase in wealth and population. Ay, sir, and for every step they take in that direction we stride leagues ahead of them.

THE ADMISSION OF REBELS TO CONGRESS—THE TEST OATH—THE PRESIDENT AND THE DEMOCRATS.

Moreover, Sir, this fear, this appeal to apprehension, rests wholly upon the assumption that if their Representatives do come again into these Halls they will come as rebels. We are constantly told that "the rebels" are seeking admission to Congress, and there is very great danger of their getting admission here, and then, by alliance with other parties, seizing the power of the nation and wielding it against the public good; and the only way to prevent this catastrophe is to pass this bill for their exclusion. But, Sir, the remedy is as futile as the apprehension is unfounded. Every one knows that Congress can exclude them without this bill just as well as with it. This bill, if it becomes a law, can have no validity, no binding force. The Constitution gives to this House the right—absolute, unqualified—to admit all members whom it may judge to be duly elected, returned and qualified. Pass this bill to-day, you may to-morrow, in spite of it, admit representatives from every Southern State if you see fit. The next Congress may repeal it as soon as it gets here. It is *brutum fulmen*. No man on this floor will contend that it will interfere with or obstruct the action of Congress one hour beyond the wish and will of Congress upon the subject of admitting members to seats upon this floor. Then what good can it possibly accomplish? Another thing, Sir. I know of none, except possibly the gentlemen who sit on the other political side of this House, who desire or would be willing to admit to seats here men who have been engaged in the rebellion. I do not know that our political opponents would desire this, though there is perhaps some reason for supposing that they hold the opinion that men should not be questioned as to their past conduct, but that they should be admitted to seats if they are loyal now. But whether this be so or not, I know no one else—I know no one who professes to belong to the Union party—I know no member of the political majority upon this floor who is in favor of admitting to a share of legislation here any man from any State who cannot take the test oath we have prescribed. That certainly is our position. And just as certainly is it the position of the President of the United States. It is common to attribute to him opinions on this point which seem to me wholly unwarranted. Both on this floor and through the public press it is asserted that his policy is to admit members from the Southern States whether they can take the test oath we have prescribed or not. The President has neither said nor done anything to give a shadow or warrant for such assumptions. In all the language he has used he has always held that it was the absolute right of each House of Congress to judge of the qualifications of its members, to adopt such tests of loyalty as it chooses, and to exclude from its deliberations every man who cannot stand that test, as prescribed.

Mr. WINFIELD—My colleague will allow me to ask him a question.

Mr. RAYMOND—Certainly.

Mr. WINFIELD—I ask my colleague whether he says there is any desire on this side of the House to introduce rebels upon this floor.

Mr. RAYMOND—I made no such assertion.

Mr. WINFIELD—I understood the gentleman to say that there are some reasons why he suspected a design of that kind. I had hoped that my colleague would go off the floor without a fling at this side.

Mr. RAYMOND—I did not intend to make any "fling," nor to attribute any improper designs to the opposite side of the House. I inferred that they might be less rigid than this side in judging of qualifications as based on past acts, because I was under the impression that they were not in favor of the test oath. Unless I am very much mistaken, gentlemen on the other side voted against it, and some of them, I am sure, favor its abolition. Does not that warrant me in saying or suspecting that they hold to the right of those States to be represented by any men they may send here? I am sure I did not travel beyond the record in what I said, nor did I mean to indulge in any sneer or fling. I trust I can discuss questions of this sort without descending to appeals of that kind; but if gentlemen on the other side who are authorized to speak for the Democratic Party, whether it be the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. HARRIS,) or the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. LE BLOND,) or the gentleman from Wisconsin, (Mr. ELDRIDGE,) or any other, will say that they are in favor of maintaining the principle of that test oath, and of excluding from this House every one who took any part voluntarily in the rebellion, I shall listen to them with very great pleasure.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman from New-York hold that because——

Mr. RAYMOND—I yield only for an answer—not for the purpose of being catechised.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I did not intend to catechise.

Mr. RAYMOND—If the gentleman has anything to say pertinent to the question I have put I will yield.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I desire simply to say this: that because a person may be opposed to the test oath is not a reason in itself that he desires to have rebels on this floor. Supposing the Supreme Court, as it is intimated they have, should have come to the conclusion that the test oath, as it is called, is unconstitutional and void; is that evidence to this House or to the country, or to the gentleman from New-York, that they desire to admit rebels on the floor of Congress? If that oath is in violation of the Constitution, and gentlemen on this side or that side see fit to oppose it on that ground, is that of itself any evidence that they desire to have rebels admitted to the floor of Congress? It seems to me not, and I therefore think the gentleman's argument is not sound or just, that even if individuals here are opposed to the test oath upon constitutional or other grounds, it is any evidence that they are in alliance with rebels, or desire to ally themselves with them upon this floor or anywhere else.

Mr. RAYMOND—I have listened with attention to the argument of the gentleman. I shall allow it to pass without any attempt at reply, because I am not engaged in that particular discussion now. But I wish to ask him a question pertinent to the issue he has made, and shall be obliged if he will answer it. Is he personally, and so far as he knows are the members of the party with which he acts, in favor of admitting members who may come here from the States lately in insurrection, who voluntarily took part in the rebellion; or would he or they consider that fact as a disqualification for holding seats here?

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I am not authorized to speak for those around me on this side of the House, but I have been willing to act with the gentleman, and I believe a majority of the Democrats here have been willing to act with him, in admitting the representatives from the States by districts, considering their character as they present themselves and the character of their constituency. I believe that to be the feeling and opinion on this side of the House, so far as I have heard it expressed. In regard to the test-oath, I frankly admit that I am as an individual in favor of its repeal, believing it to be unconstitutional and void.

Mr. RAYMOND—The gentleman has given quite as an explicit an answer as I expected from him.

Mr. MARSHALL—If the gentleman will yield——

Mr. RAYMOND—I do not yield at present.

Mr. MARSHALL—I appeal to him to yield.

Mr. RAYMOND—Not yet. The gentleman from Wisconsin says that he is willing to act with me; but the question is, how far? I know that up to a certain point he is. For example, he is willing to act with me in favor of admitting Representatives by districts. Now, I want to know this—suppose a man presents himself here from a district in Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi or South Carolina, and is tested by this House as to his qualifications, and he is asked the question, under oath, "Did you take part in the rebellion; did you extend aid and comfort to it did you make yourself, by your voluntary action, a responsible party to the rebellion?" and he says, "*Yes, I did;*" now, I would like to know if, assuming that in all other respects he is qualified to be a member here, the gentleman would vote for his admission or for his exclusion?

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I will say for myself—and I hold no other man responsible for what I do say—that if any gentleman comes here elected by the people of any district of any Southern State, and has the requisite personal constitutional qualifications, I shall vote for his admission if I have the opportunity.

Mr. RAYMOND—Well, Sir, the gentleman will excuse me for saying that that is an entire evasion of my question.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Will the gentleman allow me to ask him if he would vote for the admission of any one coming from the Southern States who has not the constitutional qualifications as a member of Congress?

Mr. RAYMOND—I would not.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Then I would say to the gentleman more explicitly, that I would not either; but should any one come here having the qualifications which are required by the Constitution of the United States, (and I know no other test and would apply none other,) I would vote for his admission.

Mr. RAYMOND—The gentleman has not at all answered my question, and he is aware, I think, of that fact. Perhaps he did not intend or wish to answer it. If so I will not press it. But assuming that he has been trying to answer it, and has been unfortunate in his attempts, I again request him to say whether he would vote for the admission or exclusion of a member who had taken part in the rebellion, but who was in all other respects qualified.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I think I have answered the gentleman in the only manner it is possible. I can go on and state what qualifications a member should have. They are those prescribed in the Constitution and laws of the country. That test I would apply and none other.

Mr. RAYMOND—The question is not what qualifications a man must have, but what, in the judgment of the gentleman, would *disqualify* a man from admission; whether the fact of having voluntarily participated in the rebellion would or would not, in his judgment, disqualify such a man from becoming a member of this Congress.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—If there is any constitutional authority to exclude him, then I would vote against his admission. If he has violated the laws of the country or the Constitution of the United States so far to unfit him to be a Representative according to the Constitution and laws of the United States, then I would vote against him.

Mr. RAYMOND—Will the gentleman allow me to proceed a little further? Does the gentleman, or does he not, hold that voluntary participation in the rebellion is such a violation of the Constitution of the United States as would disqualify a man from membership?

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I believe when a man has become infamous by the conviction of crime, that that does disqualify him, unless he should have been fully and unconditionally pardoned.

Mr. RAYMOND—Then unless a man has been convicted by a court and jury of participation in the rebellion, the gentleman would not hold him disqualified. Is that his position?

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I do not answer in that way. I answer that would be good evidence that he was unfit.

Mr. RAYMOND—His conviction?

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Yes, Sir.

Mr. RAYMOND—Suppose he was not convicted, but was known to the gentleman to have been a rebel.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—If it was testified to by some of the men on this floor, with the malignant spirit they have manifested here, I would not believe it. I think it should be properly proved to the House.

Mr. RAYMOND—Well, Sir, as the gentleman evidently evades the question, I waive it. It is, perhaps, of little consequence. My own position upon that point—I will not say it is the opinion of the majority of this House, because I believe there is a difference of opinion among them upon that subject—but my own position and the position of the President, as I know from his public declaration, is this: that each House of Congress has the right to judge of the qualifications of the men who present themselves for seats as members. I do not mean that it has the right to *dictate* what those qualifications shall be; but it has the right to *judge* whether those men have the qualifications which are required by the Constitution of the United States. That right is absolute and exclusive, and is expressly conferred upon this House by the Constitution of the United States. Now, Sir, one of the qualifications absolutely requisite is loyalty; loyalty is an indispensable qualification to membership in this House. It is competent, nay, it is necessary for this House, therefore, to inquire whether a man is loyal or not before it admits him to membership. And it may inquire in any way that it sees fit, by prescribing a test oath or by taking testimony as to the fact. Now, Sir, I hold that when a man presents himself here, submitting to that test, and is found qualified by that investigation, if he can take the oath we have prescribed, if he can abide any test of loyalty we may impose, then it is our duty to admit him if duly elected and returned to his seat in Congress. We have no right to say that his State, assuming that State to be in a loyal attitude, shall have representation, and therefore to exclude him. We have no right to say that his State, though in a loyal attitude, though sustaining relations of true allegiance to the General Government, shall not be represented in the General Government, except upon certain conditions, unless and until she passes certain laws and performs certain acts which we prescribe, and on that account to exclude him. We must exclude him, if we exclude him at all, because we deem him "disqualified." And while this is our duty, I hold it also to be for our interest, the interest of Congress and of the country. I believe it to be the true way to deal with this whole question, for by so doing we shall draw a line of clear and marked distinction between the loyal and disloyal men of the Southern States; and we shall give an example, moreover, to those who remain disloyal as to what they must do obtain admission here.

Mr. MARSHALL—Mr. Speaker, the gentleman——

Mr. RAYMOND—I decline to yield at present. I hold that it is not only our duty but our interest to admit loyal members from the Southern States.

Mr. MARSHALL—Mr. Speaker——

Mr. RAYMOND—I decline to yield.

Mr. MARSHALL—I wish to say that the course of the gentleman is unfair to this side of the House.

Mr. RAYMOND—I submit to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MARSHALL) that it is a matter of personal discourtesy to persist in breaking in upon the argument of a member upon the floor when he has distinctly declared that he does not desire to be interrupted.

Mr. MARSHALL—Well, I repeat that the course of the gentleman—

[Cries of "Order! order!"]

Mr. RAYMOND—I hold that it is our duty to set an example in this respect; to admit those who are qualified, if any, and to refuse to admit those who are disqualified, if any such present themselves. Suppose, for example, that two men present themselves here for admission, the one from Tennessee the other from Georgia. I name those States merely for illustration. One *can* take the oath we prescribe, the other *cannot*; the one presents himself from a State which stands in a loyal attitude and holds loyal relations to the Government, the other does not. Now, if we admit the one and exclude the other, we thereby declare what our purpose is and the principle upon which we act much more loudly and emphatically than we can possibly do in any other way. Now that, I think, is what we should do. I have held from the beginning of the session that we should admit the members from Tennessee, because they are entirely loyal and can abide our test. They have had nothing to do with the rebellion, but have been thoroughly and actively loyal from the beginning of the war. And the testimony submitted to this House by the Committee on Reconstruction on the subject of Tennessee sustains the position I have taken as to the effect of such action. I will not detain the House by reading it, but I will state as the fact, which I can verify if desired by reference to the testimony, *that every single witness* who was examined by that Committee, on being asked what in his opinion would be the effect of admitting members who were qualified and could take the oath, answered without hesitation that *it would have a good effect*; that it would encourage loyalty and discourage disloyalty, not only in Tennessee, but throughout the Southern States. I think we ought to do that now; I think we ought to have done it at the beginning of the session, and the sooner we can repair our fault the better. Now that I have finished what I had to say upon that particular point, I will, with great pleasure, listen to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MARSHALL.)

Mr. MARSHALL. I certainly intended no discourtesy to the gentleman from New-York (Mr. RAYMOND) when I interrupted him a few moments since. A short time before that he had intimated that he had reason to believe that members of this side of the House were in favor of admitting rebels to seats on this floor as members of the House; and he said he would permit any gentleman on this side to make his own statement upon that point. It was only in reply to that that I wished to call his attention, and that of the House, to the fact that some time ago, in a colloquy between one of my colleagues (Mr. KUYKENDALL) and myself, I said that I would not under any circumstances vote to admit any man to a seat on this floor whom I knew to be disloyal to the Government and to the Constitution; that I would not, for instance, vote to admit such men as JEFFERSON DAVIS, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, or any man who had deliberately aided in precipitating our county into all the horrors of civil war. I do not think that such men have rightfully any place here. I do not think that there is any gentleman on this side of the House who thinks or has been disposed to urge that any one should be admitted here at this time except those who can come here and conscientiously take the oath prescribed by the law as it now stands. We expect, of course, all to be governed by that as long as it remains on the statute-book as part of the law of the land.

We have held it to be an outrage to exclude men who were loyal to the Government, have risked their lives and all that is dear to them in the cause of the Union, and can take the oath prescribed by law, from seats upon this floor when they come here with evidence that they are elected as full and complete as that of any gentleman who has a seat here.

Now, in regard to the other point presented by the gentleman, I wish to say this: I do think, whether this test oath is held to be unconstitutional or not, that at some future time, and I hope at an early day, it will be proper, if not entirely to repeal, at least to modify that oath in such manner that if men who have been drawn into the rebellion, as thousands have been, but are now clearly shown to be true and honest men, faithful to the Union, loyal to the Constitution, and desiring and working for its preservation and perpetuity, when such men come here representing constituencies which are loyal, whatever may have been their errors in the past, if they come now with clean hands and loyal hearts, that they may be admitted to seats upon this floor. And I do not think that we should commit ourselves to the eternal disfranchisement of such men. It would be violative of every principle of sound statesmanship to do so. That, Sir, is my position. I give it for no one else. I do not insist, nor do I think any member on this side of the House insists at this time, that any one has the right to come here and demand admission as members of this House who does not come according to the law as it stands upon the statute book. When they do so come, with all the qualifications prescribed by law, I say it is an outrage upon their rights and a violation of every principle of justice and of the Constitution we have sworn to support to exclude them from seats upon this floor, to which, as I believe, they are as much entitled as the gentleman from New-York or myself.

Mr. RAYMOND—I have nothing to say against that position. I share the gentleman's hopes and to a considerable extent the opinions he has just expressed. I have at all times been ready and willing to admit the fact, and I have considered it a matter upon which we may congratulate the country, that a considerable portion, at at all events, of those who act with the Democratic party, have shown a disposition to be just and fair in their action upon this question. I will not enter upon any consideration of exceptions to this if any could be found. I am glad to see members of the Democratic Party upon this floor and elsewhere giving the Administration their support in what I believe to be a just and proper way of healing the wounds of war and adjusting the difficulties which still divide one section in sentiment and in political action from the other.

I desire now to resume the line of my argument; and I advertise gentlemen in season, so that they may reflect upon the propriety of granting or refusing my request, that I shall be under the necessity of asking for an extension of my time. My opposition to this bill rests mainly upon this fact, that it prescribes conditions-precedent to the admission of representatives here which we have no right to prescribe under the Constitution of the United States. The bill asserts, as the principle on which it rests—it establishes as a principle and precedent this position—that *Congress may, in its discretion, exclude any State from being represented, for a longer or shorter time, until that State shall comply with such conditions as Congress itself may dictate.* That, Sir, perhaps, may be deemed a broad statement of the general principle involved in this bill, but I see not how it can be narrowed in justice to the bill itself. We say to these States lately in insurrection, not, "you must resume your attitude of loyalty;" not, "you must obey the laws and support the Constitution of the United States;" not, "you must send men here who have not been traitors;" no, Sir, we say to those States, recognizing them all the time as States, "you shall not have Representatives upon this floor until you pass certain acts, until you do certain things, until you ratify certain amendments to the Constitution and embody the principles of those amendments in your own constitutions and laws." Now, Sir, we are not acting in this matter for ourselves alone; we are not acting with especial reference to this particular year of our history; we are acting for posterity; we are laying down principles of which our successors may hereafter avail themselves. We prescribe certain conditions, dictate certain acts as the conditions precedent of representation. If we may prescribe these, we may prescribe others. We assert *our own discretion* as the only rule of our action in this respect. Now, assume for a moment that your fears prove just, and that rebels and rebel sympathizers take possession of Congress within one, three or five years from the present time. I say the very principle you establish by the enactment of this bill may be cited by them as a precedent, if they wish to take such action, for declaring to Massachusetts, Vermont and New-York that their representatives shall not be admitted until those States shall pass acts which that Congress may prescribe.

Mr. BOUTWELL—Does the gentleman from New-York mean to say that South Carolina and New-York stand on the same footing in this respect?

Mr. RAYMOND—I see no difference in principle, none at all. You deny to South Carolina today the right to representation on this floor because she *has* been in rebellion. What is to hinder the next Congress, if it should be of a different complexion, from denying the right to Massachusetts because she *has not* been in rebellion?

Mr. BOUTWELL—Allow me a word.

Mr. RAYMOND—Excuse me a moment. If the House is willing to extend my time I will yield cheerfully, otherwise I must proceed.

Several Members—Oh, we will extend your time.

Mr. RAYMOND—Then I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BOUTWELL—I merely want to say that there are some things so apparent that they do not need argument, and one of them is the difference between a State that has been in rebellion and a State that has not been in rebellion. No argument is required to show that the judgment of the country may wisely take precautions against people who have been in rebellion. It would be a monstrous usurpation, which nobody could support, for those who have been in rebellion to undertake to exercise the same rights as those who had not been in rebellion.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. BINGHAM obtained the floor and said: I have no desire to cut off the gentleman from New-York from an opportunity of concluding his speech. I hope it will be the pleasure of the House to extend his time, and I ask that it be extended.

Mr. WENTWORTH—If he will only make the gentleman on the opposite side of the House speak out, he shall have the whole afternoon.

There being no objection made, Mr. RAYMOND's time was extended.

Mr. RAYMOND—I am indebted to the House for its courtesy, though I am very much afraid I shall abuse it.

The gentleman from Massachusetts endeavors to escape from the specific point I made by taking refuge in general sentiments and declarations. He says there is such a difference between a State that has been and one that has not been in rebellion as to preclude all argument on the subject. He would draw the inference that we have a right to do with the one what we please, while with the other we can do only what the Constitution prescribes. I say that, while wide differences do unquestionably exist between them in very many most important respects, in their relations to the Constitution and in our relations to them under the Constitution, they stand on exactly the same footing. I say that the powers conferred upon us under the Constitution with reference to one State must be exercised with regard to any other State, and that no other powers can be exercised rightfully. Justly, and in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. I take issue, though I do not care to argue the question, with those who take refuge in the fact that a State has done wrong, has been in rebellion, has waged war upon the Government, as an excuse or as a reason for violating the Constitution themselves in dealing with that State. We are acting under an oath to obey, defend, and protect the Constitution of the United States. I will not judge the consciences of other men; but I do not feel at liberty to do anything toward South Carolina and Georgia which the Constitution does not authorize me to do toward other States in the Union—I mean by denying them rights in the Government which the Constitution in express terms confers upon them. I admit that we have a right to take precautions, and to secure ourselves against future rebellion; but we must do it in accordance with the Constitution. We cannot claim unlimited discretion. And my great objection to this bill is, that it establishes a principle, so far as our action can establish a principle, of which those holding secession principles, or principles opposite to us, may avail themselves to deal with us as we now propose to deal with them. There have been times in the history of the country when, if such a principle as this had been established by the previous action of Congress, the men in power would have applied it to Massachusetts, and you would have found men here, with all the power of the Government at their command, ready to deprive Massachusetts of representation upon this floor because that State did not and would not enforce the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. BOUTWELL—The difference between the gentleman from New-York and myself undoubtedly is that I do not admit that these eleven once States are for the present purposes of government to be recognized as States. The gentleman from New-York, in all his argument, proceeds upon the idea that they are States clothed with full powers. Now, then, I ask him how he is to reconcile to himself, to his country, and to posterity the policy which he has supported, and which the President has inaugurated and maintained for the last twelve months, of dictating to South Carolina and other States terms and conditions precedent to their admission or to his recognition of their right to take part in the government of the country. I say that it would be the duty of the gentleman from New-York—a duty from which I myself would not shrink, if I believed that South Carolina and Florida were States of this Union, with all the same powers as Massachusetts and New-York—to arraign the President of the United States for sending to those States such letters and telegrams as he has dispatched from time to time, I can excuse him only on the ground that they were not States of the Union with full powers, and that he dealt with them, outside of the Constitution, to be sure, but in the extraordinary circumstances the country was placed, according to his own judgment, and that so far as he went in dictating to them terms and conditions, he did it; and that is all that Congress proposes to do. The power to be exercised is to be exercised not by the executive and judicial departments of the Government, but by the political department of the Government, Congress and the Executive combined.

Now, if it was right for the President twelve months ago to say that South Carolina and Florida would not be recognized by him unless they subjected themselves to certain rules and conditions prescribed by him, it is now right and proper for Congress and the President to prescribe other conditions.

Mr. RAYMOND—The gentleman from Massachusetts is a skillful strategist; he attempted to escape the point of my remarks first by taking refuge in generalities. Failing in that, he now seeks to divert my attention and that of the House from the point in issue by an attack upon the President.

Mr. BOUTWELL—I made no attack upon the President.

Mr. RAYMOND—Well, by raising an issue as to the policy of the President. I do not propose to follow him in that line of remark. It is not at all germane to this point. I should not hesitate, at the proper time, however, to assert that, in my opinion, the action of the President has been just and within the exercise of his constitutional authority from the beginning to the end, and to maintain that opinion by such arguments as I might. But at present I waive that. I think the gentleman states correctly the difference between himself and me. He says that I consider these States as States of the Union—as under the Constitution, entitled to the protection which it secures, and bound by all the obligations and duties which are imposed and guaranteed by its provisions. In that he is quite correct. I do so hold. He says he does not. Well, Sir, I do not propose, at present, to argue the issue thus raised. I have argued it heretofore at greater length, I am afraid, than the patience of the House warranted me in doing. But I will merely say that the gentleman by this position comes in direct collision with the bill before the House.

Mr. BOUTWELL—I do not support the bill.

Mr. RAYMOND—Then, Sir, I cannot press him upon that point. The gentleman is consistent. The bill recognises these as States; it speaks of them in the title and in every section as "the States lately in insurrection." However, as the gentleman says he is not going to support the bill, I cannot hold him to that, and we must be content to differ

do it? Will they change their opinions because we refuse them representation? Will they love us with all their hearts because we deny them all participation in our and their affairs? Will they become converts to our principles because we deny their right to hold others? Will they deem us models of courage because we brand their dead sons who perished in their cause as cowards, and denounce as felons the weeping women who strew flowers on the graves of their heroic dead? We can know little of human nature if we dream of such results.

You admit that during the first six months after their surrender their demeanor was unimpeachable. You say they have changed and become defiant, and you attribute this change to the leniency they received at the hands of the President. Are you quite sure you have hit the right reason? Is it not barely possible that your own action may have had something to do with this alleged change of the public mind in the Southern States? I think I shall not be contradicted in point of fact when I say that during the Summer of last year, from the time the rebels laid down their arms until the meeting of Congress, the feeling of the Southern States toward the National Government was one of submission, of acquiescence, and of readiness to renew, in sincerity and in truth, their allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States. Now, what, Sir, has changed that temper, so far as it has been changed at all? I think there is fair reason for believing that when Congress assumed a hostile attitude, when it began to declare that the people of the South were not fit to take part in the Government, that they had forfeited all their right and could not be admitted to representation, that they were conquered subjects, and fellow-citizens no longer; when we began to give currency to hostile and mischievous reports from the South, magnifying every instance of violence and of crime, charging them wholly to political causes, and on the strength of those allegations, entering upon hostile legislation, I think it not at all impossible that the effect of this action upon the Southern mind was first to arrest its loyal tendencies and then to make it sullen, defiant, and hostile. I think I have some warrant for this opinion in a knowledge of what would take place in my own or in the mind of every one of us under similar circumstances. Is there any man here, I care not what may be his opinion on this general subject, who does not feel in his heart that hostility and distrust toward him from others would engender hostility in his own mind toward them? Is there anything in human nature to controvert this general statement? Can any man point me to an instance in history in which any society or nation, great or small, was ever coerced into sympathy of sentiment with the dominant power by measures of force? I have hitherto so often referred to historical precedents on this subject that I am unwilling to refer to them again; and yet they cannot be cited too often. Did coercion bring Hungary to sympathize with Austria, to acknowledge Austrian rule, or yield prompt and cheerful obedience to Austrian decrees? For fifteen years under this discipline, Hungary was defiant, and maintained a haughty and sullen independence; and Austria, feeling more and more the need of her sympathy and aid, was finally forced to concede everything that Hungary had claimed, an independent Parliament and the right to crown her own kings. Has the hostile feeling of Ireland been assuaged by the treatment she has experienced at the hands of England? Has Poland become less hostile by reason of her treatment by Russia? The greatest example ever afforded in the history of the world of the attempt on the part of a ruling power to coerce opinion and make men think like their oppressors is furnished by the Inquisition. Force was never applied so directly and so sharply upon the object sought to be accomplished, and what was the result? We are not using the machinery of the Inquisition, it is true; we are not employing "Luke's iron boot or Damien's bed of steel;" but we are acting upon the identical principles which were then avowed. Now, Sir, nations are like men. Communities are but aggregations of individuals. If you treat them kindly you make them friends. If you treat them with hostility inevitably and by a natural law they become enemies. In my judgment, Sir, if there is anything established by the law of human nature, by what we know of the elements of influence on societies and States and by the experience of nations in all ages, it is that the people of these States can never be made more loyal, more heartily attached to our Government and better fitted to share its councils by excluding them all, loyal and disloyal alike, from all participation in them. Every year of such exclusion will only make them worse. I do not say we have not the physical power to enforce obedience upon them, to govern them by force and not by consent, but I do say that if we continue that system three, five or seven years longer we must quadruple our armies and double the taxes we impose upon the people to-day.

THE NATURE OF THE UNION PARTY—THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY DURING THE WAR.

And now, Sir, before I close my remarks, already much too long, I desire to say a few words upon the relation of the action we may take here to the Union Party—that party which is to-day in possession of all departments of the Government, and which is responsible for the conduct of public affairs. I speak not of party in any narrow sense, nor as an agency for procuring patronage, place and power for selfish reasons or for selfish ends, but as an agent of political reform, as a means of promoting the public good. The Union Party has carried this country through the war. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. ELDRIDGE) made the remark the other day that "we have saved the Union," and, as at that moment the discussion was of a somewhat partisan character, I, perhaps rather hastily, drew the inference that he intended to say that the Democratic Party had saved the Union. A little reflection, however, satisfied me that this was a misapprehension of his meaning; because neither he nor anybody else will deny, I think, that what is known as the Union Party has carried the country through the war by which the rebellion has been quelled. That party grew out of the necessities which the rebellion created. The party in opposition to the Democratic Party at the commencement of the war was the Republican Party. That was formed for the purpose of checking the aggressions of Slavery. It had done that effectually. But its success furnished the occasion and the pretext for the rebellion, and out of the necessity of crushing the rebellion grew up the Union Party, composed of the bulk of the Republican Party, and of accessions—large accessions, I am proud to say—from what had been known as the Democratic Party of the Northern and Western States. There were to be found in the Union Party thousands of men who, the moment the country was in danger, abandoned party organizations, and joined those who sustained the Administration upon which devolved the duty of suppressing the rebellion. The Democratic Party, as an organization, did not assume that position. Its attitude was one of continued opposition. The Union Party was then left to carry the country through the war, and its labors were crowned with success, and it gained what any party which renders great services will always gain, a strong, powerful hold upon the sympathy, the attachment, the confidence and the gratitude of the people of the United States.

Mr. NIBLACK—I desire to inquire if the gentleman from New-York intends to create the impression that the Union Party has done all the work as a party, and to exclude the idea that men of all parties have contributed to the work in their humble way.

Mr. RAYMOND—By no means. I know and have already said that men of all parties contributed their aid, but I repeat that, as an organization, the Democratic Party did not sustain or aid the Government in prosecuting the war by which the rebellion was quelled.

Mr. NIBLACK—I concede that the Union Party appointed the Generals, held the offices, and controlled the political power of the country, but I insist that, in proportion to numbers, the Democratic Party did quite as much in furnishing men and means to carry on the war. It is untrue—I say it in no offensive sense—that the Union Party is entitled to all the credit. It was the work of the people, although they had to do the work under men of the Union party, under the Administration that happened to be in power as their representative for the time being. We had no representatives in power, and we had, therefore, to work under the banner of that party. But I repudiate the idea that the great portion of the people engaged in the work had any connection whatever with the Union Party. The appeal made to the country was that in this matter there was no party; that we must come forward as a people and sustain the Government, and sustain the Administration as a matter of course; and, that when the war was over we could again resolve ourselves into our original elements, and go back to our party. I say, therefore, that all this talk about the Union Party being entitled to all the credit is unfair and illiberal, and in violation of the published speeches and pledges made to the country during the war by men of the Union or Republican Party. It is calculated to make an unfair impression on the country, and if it goes into history, it will be unfair and untrue in history. I regret that the gentleman, in arguing this question, should indulge in these partisan and illiberal remarks, which, with all respect to him, I say are unworthy of his position.

Mr. RAYMOND—The gentleman seems to be under the impression, or seeks to convey the idea, that the suppression of the rebellion was a voluntary work on the part of the people, acting as individuals, and in that sense he claims, and perhaps justly, that members of the Democratic Party did quite as much as members of the Union Party.

Mr. NIBLACK—I say that in proportion to our numbers we did quite as much as the Union Party.

Mr. RAYMOND—I wish to state one respect in which they did not do as much. I acknowledge that the voluntary efforts of individuals entered largely into the suppression of the rebellion.

Mr. NIBLACK—I claim that in the section of country from whence I come the Democratic Party did more than any other party in that respect. And that is the case with many others on this side of the House. It was held that it was the work of the people, and neither the Democratic Party nor any other party should claim the entire credit for it now.

Mr. RAYMOND—If the gentleman is done, I hope he will not again interrupt me when I begin to reply to his remarks.

Mr. NIBLACK—I beg the gentleman's pardon; I did not intend to interrupt him in an improper manner.

Mr. RAYMOND—I say again that I wish to point out one respect in which the Democratic Party, as an organization, did not do as much as the Union Party did toward suppressing the rebellion. I concede that to a great extent the efforts of individuals, in contributions of money, in volunteering for the army, and other things of that sort, contributed very largely indeed to the suppression of the rebellion. I am not prepared and I am certainly not disposed to deny that members of the Democratic Party in that way did their full share. But this was a public war; it was a war waged by the Government against a rebellion seeking its overthrow. Of course the war was carried on by the Government, and it could have been carried on in no other way. That Government organized war upon the rebellion, raised the money by which that war was carried on, and thus incurred a debt of three or four thousand million dollars. It passed such laws as the necessities of the case required. Without those laws, without those measures which gave vigor, force and effect to the operations of the Government, the rebellion would have been a success; and if the Government had not been supported by votes, by public confidence, and by acts of Congress in carrying on that war, the rebellion would have triumphed, and the Government would have been overthrown. Now, I say that instead of supporting the Government in carrying on that war the Democratic Party, as an organization, *opposed and resisted it from first to last.* That statement I believe to be literally correct. Its votes in this House were hostile to the Government. It did not vote for men; it did not vote for money; it did not sustain the Administration by its confidence or its aid; it opposed its measures, and sought to vindicate its action by denouncing the war as unjust, or by claiming that if just, it could not succeed in what it had undertaken to do, namely, to restore the Union; and the last act of the Democratic Party, as it was dragging itself slowly and painfully to its grave, was to declare in a national Convention that so far as restoring the Union was concerned the war was a failure.

Mr. JOHNSON—Will the gentleman from New-York (Mr. RAYMOND) allow me to say a few words in response to the sentiment he has just uttered?

Mr. RAYMOND—Certainly.

Mr. JOHNSON—I have not troubled the House much during this session on account of sickness, which has confined me to my room. But when the gentleman who comes here this session, and after the war is over, while I have served here from the time of the commencement of the war to this hour, when he undertakes to assert here that there was a Democratic Party on the floor of this House which steadily opposed the war during that time, I tell him to examine the record and he will find his statement to be false. When Congress met here on the 4th day of July, 1861, under the call of Mr. LINCOLN, that gentleman ought to know that his own party cry was, "A truce to all parties." He ought to know that the Democrats met here and made no nomination for any office of this House whatever. Not till last December did they attempt to indicate a party nomination. He ought to know, further, that while the Government, or the Administration if he will, was carrying on the war in the field, it also carried on a war against the people. It knew no man for any office within its gift unless he voted for Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. HAMLIN in 1860. Go through your whole list of offices. Look at your foreign ministers; look at the men in the offices around here; look at the offices created by the very necessities of the war; look at the post-offices; look at the positions in the field. Where is the Democrat who was appointed to a single office, even a cross-roads post-office? Yet the gentleman from New-York admits that, in furnishing material for the field, in furnishing money and men, the Democrats did their duty and their whole duty. I ask him, in God's name, what was it that crushed the rebellion, if it was not men and money? We are talking now about crushing the rebellion. Yet the gentleman says now that the Democratic Party, in its dying agonies, declared that the war had failed to restore the Union. I ask him whether he says that the war has restored the Union to-day? Where is your restored Union? It is in the hands of your Committee of Reconstruction. Does the gentleman accept the word "reconstruction" for his platform? Does he not understand the difference between "reconstruction" and "restoration?" Had the war restored the Union on the 29th day of August, 1864, when the Chicago Convention sat? Has it restored it now? It has crushed the rebellion. The army in the field has done its duty. The Commander-in-Chief of the army and every subordinate under him have done their duty. They crushed the rebellion a year ago. But is there not a political party here in Congress to-day that refuses to restore the Union—a party that seeks not its restoration? The gentleman from New-York plays between the two. He is opposed to reconstruction, and does not stand by restoration. Now, Sir, I say that it comes with an ill grace from the gentleman, who knows so well what the history of this country has been during the war, to make this general and sweeping charge. I know it has been repeated from time to time. I will tell the gentleman where the line was drawn. As to all the party measures brought up in this House, the Democrats voted against them as they had a right to vote, even if they were not particularly conscientious about the matter, if they were party measures and nothing more. Upon those we divided. But look at your appropriation bills? Who were the men that voted against them? Who were the men that called the yeas and nays? Even Mr. VALLANDIGHAM never voted against the appropriation of a single man or a single dollar. [Cries of "Oh!" "Oh!"] Gentlemen may say "Oh!" "Oh!" but Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and I sat near to each other, and I know that he did not vote either way. [Laughter.] I challenge gentlemen to the record. They are able to read; let them read it for themselves. What I say is that there was no Democratic organization here in this House. Gentlemen ought to know that.

Mr. RAYMOND—I am a little surprised to hear the gentleman say that there was no Democratic organization through the war. Did I understand him to say that there was no Democratic organization, no attempts of the Democratic Party to maintain an organization during the war?

Mr. JOHNSON—There was no Democratic organization in this House. I was speaking of this House.

Mr. RAYMOND—I was not in this House at that time; and as the gentleman was he ought to know its history better than myself. But if the votes of members as they stand on the record, with which record I was at the time somewhat familiar, indicated anything, they indicated a purpose to maintain that organization, and to vote against the Government at every point where they could do so without being held to a rigid and troublesome responsibility by the country. I certainly did not know that that party disbanded as a party. I was under the impression that, in the different Congressional districts, it ran candidates against the Administration Party; that in the different States it ran candidates for Governor against the Administration Party. I know that this was so in my own State; and I know the grounds which that party took in that State. It took ground against the Administration, against the conduct of the war, and against the principles on which the war was waged. I know that the Democratic Governor in our State proclaimed that the real enemy of the liberties of the country was the Administration which was carrying on the war; that its overthrow was even more important than the defeat of the rebels in the field; that certainly led me to believe then, as I believe now, that the Democratic Party maintained its organization throughout the country all through the war, and that, as a party, while many individual members of it acted otherwise, it resisted the Administration, opposed its measures, denounced its policy, and threw the whole weight of its action and influence against the efforts it was making to quell the rebellion. I think the country regards this as having been the attitude of that party through the war, though I am glad to know the gentleman from Pennsylvania is not now by any means the only member of that party who would disavow and escape the responsibility of its action. The gentleman asks me if the Union was restored when the Chicago Convention met. Certainly not; but that convention pronounced against the only means by which its restoration was possible—the quelling of the rebellion by force. It demanded a cessation of hostilities and the abandonment of the war. Suppose the Democratic Party had succeeded in that demand, would the restoration of the Union have been as near as it is now? The gentleman asks me if the Union is restored to-day. I am sorry to say it is not; but it is certainly nearer a just and safe restoration than it would have been if the Democratic Party had succeeded in the last election. It is in the hands of those who will restore it, as I trust and believe, on just principles and on the basis of the Constitution. I beg gentlemen not to misunderstand me. I do not denounce the mass, the individual members of the Democratic Party, as disloyal or as having opposed the war. While I render full tribute to the mass of that party and acknowledge the aid they gave the war, I must still insist that the action of the party as an organization was not in support of the Government or in aiding the prosecution of the war. It complained then, as the gentleman complains now, that it did not get its share of patronage or of office. Yet it had two members of the Cabinet; it had, I believe, a majority of the officers of highest grades in the field, and a far greater share of other official places than under ordinary circumstances is ever given by any Administration to its opponents.

Mr. JOHNSON.—I ask the gentleman to yield to me for a moment.

Mr. RAYMOND.—Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON.—The gentleman understands very well the position which I occupy and which I maintain.

Mr. RAYMOND.—I beg the gentleman to understand I do not speak of him individually. I do not speak personally of any one. I speak of the organization.

Mr. JOHNSON.—From the position which the gentleman has assumed, from the fact that the Democratic party existed in the country, does he tell me and this House that the organization of the Democratic party in a time of war is deleterious to the purpose of carrying on that war?

Mr. RAYMOND—That depends on its action. [Laughter.]

Mr. JOHNSON—The gentleman assumed that the Democratic Party existed here a san organization. I say, speaking of the Representatives on this floor, that they were not here, as the gentleman alleges, opposing the Administration in "crushing out" the rebellion. I say, so far as "crushing out" the rebellion is concerned, the members of the Democratic Party did not stand together as a party. There was no Democratic Party on that point. The Democracy of the country in the organization took the position of "crushing out" the rebellion. But there is one thing which the gentleman himself is now voting for which places obstacles, now that the war is over, in the way of restoring the Union until the great abolition maw of the country may be filled and satiated; and that one thing is the proposition to postpone the restoration of the Union until 1870. The gentleman will recollect the Crittenden resolution of July 22, 1861, declaring that when the rebellion was crushed the war should end.

Mr. RAYMOND—The gentleman must excuse me.

Mr. JOHNSON—My distinguished colleague from Lancaster (Mr. STEVENS) voted "no" on that proposition.

Mr. RAYMOND—I desire to finish what I have to say some time to-day, and I shall not be able to do it if I yield the floor for a general discussion of past party relations to gentlemen on the other side of the house.

Mr. JOHNSON—I want the gentleman to answer me whether the Union is restored to-day, and whether it can ever be restored until all the people are represented in the law-making power of the Government?

Mr. RAYMOND—Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether——

Mr. NIBLACK—Will the gentleman yield one moment?

Mr. RAYMOND—Just for a question.

Mr. NIBLACK—I desire to inquire whether or not the great majority of the party to which the gentleman belongs does not oppose the present Administration, and whether in doing so they are disloyal to the Government or not.

Mr. RAYMOND—Mr. Speaker, I do not propose to enter into a discussion of all the new issues which the gentlemen on the other side seek to spring upon me just now. The present Administration, so far as I am aware, is not conducting a war, nor is it seeking to quell a rebellion; therefore opposition to that Administration, however unwise and injurious it may be, cannot be confounded with disloyalty to the Government. I repeat what I said before, in spite of all that has been urged against it, that the Democratic organization as such did not aid the Administration in carrying the country through the war. The Administration, I repeat, had the conduct of the war. It did not exclude members of the Democratic Party from participation in its councils, but admitted them and invited their cooperation. It strove in every possible way to get them to act with it, or in any way so as to give vigor to the war. It took its members into its Cabinet and placed eminent Democrats in the field. And yet I believe that wherever a prominent Democrat anywhere undertook to sustain the Administration in the prosecution of the war, that man was read out of its organization just as soon as they could reach him. I might cite individual instances to prove this, but it is not worth while to prolong this discussion.

RESTORATION—NECESSITY OF NATIONALIZING THE UNION PARTY.

Now, Sir, as to restoring the Union, we are on the way to it. We ought to have done it sooner, I admit. The gentlemen on the opposite side will admit, as gentlemen on my side will allege against me, that I have done all in my power to complete that work. It is not my fault that loyal men who have been sent from the Southern States lately in rebellion are not in their seats here to-day. I have been ready at any time to act upon the question of their admission from the day I entered Congress till the present time. I deny the assertion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania that I have thrown obstacles in the way of their admission or of the complete restoration of the Union. I have striven for both—steadily, consistently, and upon principles which I avowed at the outset, and to which I have sought in every possible way to give effect. And I intend to do so still. The gentleman asks me when the Union will be restored. *If it depended upon me, Sir, it would be restored this day, so far as the admission of loyal members from loyal States to Congress could restore it.* I hope it will be restored soon—the sooner the better—by the action of the Union Party which holds all the departments of the Government, and is especially responsible for the action of Congress. As I said, when this interruption occurred, that party has established a strong hold on the confidence of the country by carrying the country through the war and quelling the rebellion which threatened its existence. It owes it to the nation to complete the work so well begun; to build on the foundation so nobly and so successfully laid; and not to forfeit by unwise political action the confidence it has earned by its conduct of the war. It is just as much the duty of the Union Party to-day to complete the restoration of the Union, to restore every State to its just rights and relations under the Constitution, as it was five years ago, and every day thereafter, to wage vigorous and successful war upon the rebellion which threatened the nation's life. And the first great duty it has to perform in the accomplishment of this end is *so to extend its organization and so liberalize its spirit as to become a* NATIONAL *instead of a sectional party,* as events have compelled it to be hitherto. In 1852 the last national convention of the party opposed to the aggressions of Slavery was held. From that time to this we have been compelled to wage a sectional warfare. But now that necessity no longer exists. There is no further need, no longer an excuse for a sectional organization, and the duty of the Union party to-day is to extend itself into every Southern State, and become a national party in organization as it is in interest and as it should be in its principles, its purpose, and its sympathies. The great obstacle to national political action, Slavery, has disappeared. We encounter no longer in the Southern States that great power which bound them to each other and divided them from all the world beside. Their interests are no longer hostile to ours. They are no longer closed against friendly counsels, friendly sympathies, and friendly efforts on the part of the North. They have the same interest in the Constitution that we have, and there is nothing that can make the South again a compact unit in its political action hereafter but hostility on our part toward it.

Sir, I long to see the day when the Union Party shall take ground that will command the sympathies of the Union-loving men all over this broad Republic, and give it that basis of liberality, generosity and constitutional freedom to which by its organization, by its principles, and by its history, it is entitled. When it shall have done that, it will hold a position from which nothing can drive it. I repeat, Sir, that *the great political necessity of the day is to nationalize the party that has saved the nation.* And all that is needed to accomplish this result is for the Union Party to stand upon its own ground, to avoid all needless issues, to await the developments of time and public discussion before rushing into contests upon new questions, and to resist resolutely every endeavor to force upon it principles and measures which it has never espoused. Let it plant itself upon national ground, discard all sectional feeling, extend its organization into every State, make the interests, rights, honor, welfare of all sections its own, and it will stand forever! In such a position and with such principles it has every department of the Government at its command. All the patronage and power of the Executive would give weight and effect to its policy. Thousands of patriotic and disinterested Democrats will swell its ranks and give weight to its councils, and we shall see an end of the long, weary strife of sections, which once had a reason, a necessity, and an object, but which, now that Slavery is dead, has them no longer. It is the hope of such a result that has prompted my action on this floor during the present session. It is that which has led me to seek so strongly and so steadily to maintain harmony of action between the President and the majority of Congress, for I knew then, as I know now that in all the essential principles of their political action both were united. They differ only upon new points, points never hitherto discussed or decided in the councils of the Union Party. They may differ, as members differ among themselves on this floor, and as men must always differ elsewhere. I believe the nation demands the speedy restoration of peace and harmony to the Union. It demands that the political relations of the States to each other and to the General Government shall be promptly restored upon the principles of the Constitution. In some way, by some means, through one agency or another, the people will require all this to be accomplished. We shall have a national party, and that party will have control of the Government. Why should we, the Union men of the land, those who saved the nation in the most perilous crisis it has ever known, from any mere resentments or mistakes, allow that great work to fall into other hands? It requires no sacrifice which wise and prudent men may not easily make. We need relinquish no principle. We need only to forbear, to be patient, to court the aid and agency of time, to be tolerant of differences and tenacious of principles and objects in which we all agree. I rejoice to see in the action of Congress evidence that time and reflection are giving weight to these considerations; and I indulge the hope that when we adjourn, standing upon ground which we hold in common and referring to the judgment of the people the decision of questions on which we differ, we shall go to the country united in purpose, and having the coöperation of the President whom we placed in power.

Remarkable Death and Dream.

From the Evening (Iowa) Courier.

On last Friday morning, one of the most remarkable and melancholy dispensations of Divine Providence was manifested in this neighborhood which it has ever been our duty to record. Mr. W. T. SIAX, who was a farmer near this town, while out quite early in the morning attending to the feeding of some stock during a severe storm, was stricken by lightning, near his stable, and instantly killed. His clothing was stripped from his body in threads, his hat cut in minute pieces, the very soles of his boots torn into atoms. He was not missed by his wife and family until breakfast was prepared, when a little boy was sent out to ask him to his meal. The child saw him but did not recognize his father, so terrific had been the work of the angry element, but breathlessly told his mother that some stranger was dead near the stable. An examination, however, proved the unfortunate father had been a victim of lightning, and his family are left alone—alone, indeed. He was a gentleman respected and beloved by all his fellow-citizens.

A remarkable story is told of his dream a night or two before, in which he related that it appeared he had died and was summoned before the judgment bar of God, and although he plead hard against the decree, he had been ordered to stand aside.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION....THURSDAY, June 21, 1866.

Present—John Brice, Esq., President, Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Shannon, Gedney, Ryers, Reilly, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis.

The minutes of June eighteen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Coman—

Petition of the St. James Parochial School for a donation.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Remonstrance of property-owners against the widening of Ferry and Spruce streets.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Reilly—

An ordinance to amend an ordinance in relation to the First Election District.

AN ORDINANCE

TO AMEND SECTION EIGHTEEN OF THE ORDINANCE TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Section eighteen of the above entitled ordinance is hereby amended, and shall read as follows:

SEC. 18. The Seventeenth Ward shall be divided into twenty-four Election Districts, the extent and limits of which said Election Districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Rivington, Orchard and Stanton streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part the City bounded by and lying within Orchard, Clinton, Rivington and Stanton streets.

The Third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Orchard, Stanton, Clinton and Houston streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Stanton, Orchard and Houston streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Houston-street, First-avenue and Second-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Second-street, First-avenue and Fourth-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Fourth-street, Second-avenue and Seventh-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, Fourth-street, First-avenue and Seventh-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, Seventh-street, First-avenue and Ninth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, Ninth-street, First-avenue and Eleventh-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Seventh-street, Second-avenue and Eleventh-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Eleventh-street, Second-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, Eleventh-street, First-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Avenue A and Twelfth-street.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Twelfth-street, Avenue A and Ninth-st.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Ninth-street, Avenue A, and Fifth-street.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Seventh-street, Avenue A, and Fifth-street.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Fifth-street, Avenue A. and Third-street.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Third-street, Avenue A and Houston-street.

The Twentieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Houston-street, Avenue B and Third-street.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Third-street, Avenue B and Fifth-street.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Fifth-street, Avenue B and Seventh-street.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Seventh-street, Avenue B, and Twelfth-street.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Twelfth-street, Avenue B, and Fourteenth-street.

SEC. 2. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent or conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Flynn—

Petition of the New-York Caledonian Club for lease of premises number one hundred and eighteen Sullivan-street.

Which was laid over and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter on the southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Broadway to Fifth-avenue, be reset, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman McGinnis—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culvert, be built in Forty-third-street, from Third to the Fifth avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized to procure suitable premises for the use of the Sixth Judicial District Court, the same to be located between Twentieth and Thirtieth streets, and the Third and Sixth avenues.

Which was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid in Spring-street, opposite Numbers Three Hundred and Forty-one and Three Hundred and Forty-three in the said street, to the main entrance to the Market, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to lay a crosswalk in Hudson-street, at the intersection of Barrow-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Canal-street, from West-street to Broadway, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to lay a crosswalk in West-street, from the north side of Charlton-st.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to lay a crosswalk in West-street, at Houston-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Church-street, from Chambers to Canal-street, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report concurring to make a donation in aid of the Tompkins-square Homœopathic Dispensary.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report to pay Patrick McKeon for loss of horse.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report making a donation of two thousand five hundred dollars to the New-York Prison Association.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Gedney moved to discharge the Committee on Arts and Sciences from further consideration of a resolution from the Board of Councilmen, to procure patents, of His Excellency Governor Fenton and others to procure portraits.

Which was carried and the paper laid over.

The President stated that John Young, who petitioned for a return of a certain amount assessed from a sewer in regulating, &c., of Seventy-ninth-street, wished to withdraw the same.

Which was granted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Croton Board in relation to laying a cross-walk at the intersection of Laurens and Grand street.

Received and laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John S. Cornell to erect a bay window on the northwest corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the lamp-post now in front of number seven Greenwich-street be and the same is hereby moved about six feet northerly, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William F. Mauley, —— Boswell and George Owen, to flag, curb and gutter in front of their premises in one hundred and twenty-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

That the ordinances approved by His Honor the Mayor December twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, relating to the paving with Belgian pavement of twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, from First to Fifth avenues, be amended so as to read: one-half of the expense to be paid by the property owners and the remaining half by the City.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the east side of Pitt-street, between Broome and Delancey streets, be reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Public Health with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the vacant lots numbers Two Hundred and Six and Two Hundred and Eight West Forty-third street between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, be fenced in immediately, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Hudson-street, from Chambers to Bank street, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be paid by the property owners, and the remainder by the City, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That the sidewalks in One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a free drinking hydrant be placed on the southeast corner of Spring and Clark streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the same be done forthwith.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That Vestry-street, between Greenwich and Canal streets, be paved with Belgian or trap block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Alderman Moore called up General Order four hundred and sixty-six, being a report of the Committee on Arts and Sciences in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Arts and Sciences of the Board of Aldermen and Committee on National Affairs of the Board of Councilmen be and they are hereby authorized and directed, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to procure a new stand of regimental colors for the Ninth Regiment, National Guard, State of New-York, to replace the colors which have been worn out by the protracted service of this gallant regiment while serving in the Army of the Union; and that the sum of eight hundred dollars ($800) be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor, the amount to be charged to and taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, Shannon, Gedney, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Masterson, Thomas, O'Brien and McGinnis—13.

Alderman Coman called up General Order number four hundred and seventy, which was a report from the Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Nassau-street, from Pine-street to Wall-street, be paved with Nicholson pavement, the expense to be borne by the property owners, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Shannon, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis.

Alderman McBrien called up General Order number four hundred and twenty-five, being a report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That Sixty-third-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, be regulated, graded, curb and gutter stones set, and a space four feet wide be flagged through the centre of the same, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, McBrien, Shannon, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis—12.

Alderman Shannon called up General Order number two hundred and eighty, being a report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed, to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Kingsland, for the sum of two hundred and sixty-four dollars, for music furnished in the City July Four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, as per bill hereto annexed, and charge the same to the account of "City Contingencies."

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alermen Moore, Norton, McBrien, Shannon Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Masterson, O'Brien, McGinnis—11.

Negative—Alderman Varnum—1.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Alderman Reilly called up General Order number four hundred and twenty-four, being a report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set and reset where necessary in Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Shannon, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis—13.

The President called up General Order number four hundred and sixty-nine, being resolution that a receiving-basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Thirty-second-street and Eighth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Shannon, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis—13.

Alderman Loew called up General Order number four hundred and thirty-three, being report of Committee on Roads, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, be flagged to its full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Shannon, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis—13.

Alderman Masterson called up General Order number four hundred and twenty-nine, being report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid on the west side of Broadway, from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-first street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Shannon, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis—13.

Alderman Varnum called up General Order number four hundred and seventy-two, being the report of the Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Thirty-eighth-street, between the First and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, half of the cost of the same to be borne by the owners of property, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Shannon, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis—13.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That First-avenue from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-ninth street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Shannon, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis—13.

Alderman McGinnis called up General Order three hundred and sixty-nine, being a report of Committee on Sewers concurring to adopt an ordinance to prohibit the introduction of steam into sewers.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Morton, McBrien, Shannon, Gedney, Ryers, The President, Masterson, Varnum, McGinnis—11.

Negative—Aldermen Reilly, Loew—2.

Aldermen McBrien called up General Order number three hundred and ninety-four, being report of Committee on Sewers in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a sewer be built in Cherry-street, from Montgomery to Jefferson streets, to connect with the sewer in Jefferson-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Shannon, Gedney, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, McGinnis—13.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Norton moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Monday the twenty-fifth, at two o'clock P. M.

Alderman Shannon moved as an amendment that the Board adjourn to meet on the first Monday of September.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, McBrien, Shannon, Gedney, Reilly, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, McGinnis—10.

Negative—Aldermen Norton, Ryers, The President—3.

Alderman Shannon moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Coman, McBrien, Shannon, Loew—4.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Gedney, Ryers, Reilly, The President, Masterson, Varnum, McGinnis—9.

Alderman Gedney called up General Order number three hundred and forty-four, being a report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Fifty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Shannon, Gedney, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, McGinnis—13.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman McGinnis moved that the vote taken on the motion of Alderman Shannon, that when the Board adjourns it do so to meet on the first Monday in September, be reconsidered.

Which was concurred in.

Affirmative—Aldermen Norton, Gedney, Ryers, Reilly, The President, Masterson, Varnum, McGinnis—8.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, McBrien, Shannon, Loew—5.

He then moved to amend by making the adjournment to Monday, the twenty-fifth instant, at two o'clock P.M.

Which was concurred in.

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Gedney, Ryers, Reilly, the President, Varnum, McGinnis—8.

Negative—Aldermen Coman, McBrien, Shannon, Loew, Masterson—5.

Alderman Reilly called up General Order number four hundred and seventy-three, being Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Wm. Bell and Jas. McAdam, each for the sum of three dollars, for ringing bells July four, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and February twenty-two, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, as appears per annexed bills.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of F. Rebel for the sum of seventy-two dollars, for music furnished fourth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, at Mount Morris-square; and also for the sum of sixty-four dollars for music furnished at the Battery fourth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Shannon, Gedney, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis—14.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Reilly:

Resolved, That at the next meeting of this Board, after the presentation of petitions and resolutions, the calendar of General Orders be made the special order of business, commencing at the first order on the calendar, and so on to the end thereof.

Which was adopted.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Alderman Norton called up General Order number three hundred and seventy-four, being resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of Otto Sackendufer, City Surveyor, for one hundred and twenty-five dollars, compensation for labor and services in preparing maps of the proposed widening of West-street, for the Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the accounts of Street Improvement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Coman, Norton, O'Brien, Shannon, Gedney, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—13.

On motion the Board adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, the 25th, at 2 o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE on L. I., with 10 acres of valuable garden land; house has all the modern improvements, &c., &c.; easy of access; only one hour from New-York; will be sold at a bargain; also one on the suburbs of the village of Jamaica. For particulars, address W. YOUNGBLOOD, No. 83 Nassau-st.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR., REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 96 Broadway, New-York. Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made. References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN THE TOWN of Yonkers, a first-class two-story attic and basement house, 50x40 feet, situate on Locust Hill-av., Yonkers, five minutes' walk from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. The house is conveniently arranged, finished in modern style, and with modern improvements, viz.: gas, hot and cold water throughout, water-closets, bath-room and all the conveniences of a first-class City residence; inclosed piazza, large conservatory, 50 feet long, connected with the house. There are also on the premises a large stable, with stalls for eight horses and two cows, coach-house, workshop, coachman's house, wood and coal house. The grounds are handsomely improved and planted with evergreens and ornamental trees. The house was built in the most substantial manner, and without regard to expense, and is in every respect one of the most desirable residences in the town of Yonkers. For further particulars and permit to see premises, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT A BARGAIN—Delightfully situated on the Raritan River, about 2½ miles from New-Brunswick, N.J., known as the Valley Farm, containing about 200 acres of choice farming land; double mansion, with spacious grounds tastefully laid out, lawn, shade trees, &c., &c.; farmer's house, ice-house (filled,) carriage-house, large barn and outhouses, hennery, &c.; large garden, graperies, fruit trees, with choice varieties of fruits; a never-failing stream through the entire length of the farm; location, for health, convenience and variety of scenery, unsurpassed; society and neighborhood unexceptionable; well adapted as a country residence for a gentleman doing business in New-York. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No. 75 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE COUNTRY residence formerly occupied by Johnson Livingston, at Livingston, Columbia Co., N. Y. The premises contain about 73 acres of land, divided into lawn, garden, orchard and farming land. House is 52x40 feet, two stories, attic and basement, coach-house, stable, barns, porter's lodge, &c. Located close to the village of Livingston, and nine miles distant from the City of Hudson. The views are very beautiful, embracing the Catskill Mountains and the mountain ranges to the east, &c. The situation is one of the healthiest in the State. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE HUDSON River Railroad, within convenient distance of the City, one of the most elegant residences in the State; on high ground, with views unsurpassed; healthfulness unquestioned. House first class, with every convenience, adapted for either Summer or Winter. The grounds are very fine, about 50 acres, with fruits of every description, shade trees old and grand, outbuildings large and first class, graphouses, greenhouses and every appurtenance of a first-class residence. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT EAST ORANGE, N. J., with immediate possession, furnished or unfurnished, the desirable residence of the late Aaron Peck; 13 rooms, bath-room, water-closet and modern conveniences, piazzas all around; commodious outbuildings, with stabling for eight horses; fruits of all kinds; large garden and lawn, inclosed with arbor vitæ hedges; in all about 7 acres, in fine condition; three minutes' walk from Grove-st. station; horse cars pass the door every 15 minutes. Apply to CYRUS PECK, No. 102 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT SITUATE ON the road between Newark and Elizabeth, N. J., and about two miles from Newark; horse railroad now being built; large new dwelling-house, 15 rooms, with all modern improvements except gas; ice-house, barn, carriage-house, &c.; also on place, a nice cottage house of 8 rooms; large barn, fruit-trees in abundance, fine orchards and gardens, new fences, &c.; will be divided or sold entire. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

A FIRST-CLASS STYLISH RESIDENCE, modern improvements, fine outbuildings and cottage, with 15 or 35 acres, finely ornamented, fruit, shade, &c., finely located near Hudson River, one hour by Northern New-Jersey Railroad; exchange in part. Also, fine modern residence, stable, fruit, shade, &c., at Bloomfield, N. J.; $11,000—bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a desirable piece of property, situated at the terminus of the Saratoga and Hudson River Railroad, at Athens, N. Y., consisting of a store and dwelling, 75x32, with all modern improvements, well adapted for hotel purposes. For further information apply to the subscriber at Athens. H. O. NICHOLS.

FARM FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE terms, located at Morristown, N. J., two hours' ride from New-York; thirty acres of productive land, well stocked with various fruits, with a three-story dwelling-house, and small house additional, barns and outhouses, and ice-house filled. Apply to H. EVERETT RUSSELL, Esq., No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCES at Bedford, L. I., on New-York avenue, St. Mark's place and Pacific-street; the houses are large and finished in the best manner, with all modern conveniences; large stable and ample grounds, well stocked with choice fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery and vines. For permits apply to G. B. ELKINS, 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR to rent, furnished, the large and well-built house of the subscriber, corner Highland and Essex avs., near Valley Station. Apply on the premises, or to J. S. OTIS, at H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.'S, corner Church and Worth sts.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND ¼ OF AN ACRE OF ground, 50 miles from New-York, on Long Island; near the Great South Bay; good fishing, &c.; house 21x26 feet, with extension 12x14; good well of water at the door. For particulars inquire of WOLCOTT, No. 110 Allen-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT PORT RICHMOND, S. I., ONE-quarter of a mile from landing, a snug place of three-quarters of an acre, with well-grown shrubbery, a large well-built cottage dwelling, in prime order. Price $6,500. Apply to J. G. CADMUS, next door, or to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., New-York.

22D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—A DESIRABLE three-story high-stoop house, 22x60x100, in fine order, for sale low; possession. Also, fine four-story high-stoop brown-stone, 21x55, near 5th-av. and 34th-st.; $26,000. Others, furnished and unfurnished, $10,000 to $100,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT YONKERS, A pretty cottage, with ample grounds, shade trees, &c.; only ten minutes from depot, and in good order; one of the finest views in Yonkers; price 6,000, or rent $600. Inquire of JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers, or of JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT MILTON, ON the Hudson, the new and commodious house built by the late John Hopper, on one of the finest sites on the Hudson River, with 14 acres of land, barn, &c.; the house is partly furnished; immediate possession. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS new brown-stone house, with brown-stone handrails and balusters on stoop, built and finished in the most substantial manner; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, No. 39 60th-st., of JOHN GLASS, owner and builder.

AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—HALF AN HOUR by rail, cottage with eight acres and six beautiful villa sites, two acres each, overlooking Hackensack River, together or separately, cheap. C. MEHR, No. 151 Forsyth-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE possession; 35 acres; fine improvements; variety of fruit, &c.; healthy, and delightfully situated at Brooklyn Lake, near Plainfield, N. J.; price $8,000, one-half on mortgage. MURRAY & ELSTON, No. 159 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY house, in good location, a French villa house, carriage house, stables, &c., with 2 acres, in perfect order, in Westchester County, one hour from Wall-st. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, THE estate of the late Isaac Lyon, situated in Millburn Township, N. J., 45 minutes' ride from New-York City; house with modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM OF 20 ACRES, near North Port, 40 miles on Long Island; good house, barn, and loam soil. Apply to WOODHULL, No. 207 Front-st., or by letter to owner; price $2,800. J. S. LEWIS, North Port, L. I.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY PLACE NEAR MORRIS and Essex Railway, 14 miles from City; five acres or more; good large house and improvements; superior fruit; fine shade and lawn; beautiful location. P. B. AMORY, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PLACE IN NEW-Rochelle, 6 minutes from depot, or Long Island Sound, two acres, well shaded. Immediate possession. WM. PINKNEY, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, No. 23 Stuyvesant-st., running through to 9th-st., with or without the stable, in complete order. Inquire at the bakery, No. 27 3d-av., corner 9th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT NYACK, ON the Hudson, a new two-story house, 1½ acres ground, with great variety of fruit; five minutes' walk from steamboat landing. Apply to WM. E. WHITE, Nyack.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in Astoria, a good house, with garden planted; fruits of many kinds; in a most healthy and agreeable location. Inquire of G. BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway, from 11 to 1 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE IN FLATBUSH, LONG ISLAND—A small place. Come and look at it. Inquire at Mr. Schoonmaker's store, opposite the Dutch Reformed Church. WILLIAM COCHRAN.

FOR SALE.

S. W. BENEDICT, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

NEWPORT, R. I.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE cottages at reasonable rates; also a few elegant residences to let furnished for the season. Apply to G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale his residence, containing 13 rooms, with out-houses, &c., situated in the village of Niantic, Conn., near railroad depot and post-office, within 80 yards of Niantic River and Long Island Sound, and only 6 miles from the City of New-London. For further particulars, apply to or address R. M. ROSE, Niantic, Conn. Come soon to secure a bargain.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, A beautiful country residence on Long Island. The undersigned offer at private sale the residence of the late James Witherspoon, situate on Manhasset Neck, Long Island, about twenty-two miles from New-York, and of easy access both by steamboat and railroad. The place contains 45 acres, 20 of which are woodland and lawn, the balance under cultivation. The house has been built about 7 years, is 35 by 70 feet, contains 10 rooms besides the attic story, and is in good repair. There is also a fine barn, carriage-house, tool and wood house, and a gardener's cottage. The place is well stocked with large and small fruit, extends to the water, and has a fine beach, on which a bathing-house is erected. Fine boating and fishing. To parties wishing a healthy and elegant country residence, at a moderate cost, this offers an opportunity seldom met with. Apply to WITHERSPOON BROS., No. 160 West 13th-st.; THOMAS CHALMERS, No. 71 Varick-st., or to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FARM NEAR MORRISTOWN, N. J., FOR SALE—61 acres, near to and partially adjoining the model farms of Prof. Kitchell, F. S. Lathrop, Esq., Alfred Weadwell, Esq., and others. This place is susceptible, at no great outlay, of being made one of the most attractive as well as productive farms in this well-known section, having great natural advantages. A beautiful grove on an elevation, easy of access, commanding magnificent views, with a spring of capacity sufficient to supply a large trout-pond; there is a comfortable farm-house, with outbuildings; fruit-trees, &c., &c. Apply to HAGGARTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

ANY OWNERS OF LAND LYING WASTE or partially improved, and eligible for German settlements, will oblige the undersigned by remitting to him by mail any maps thereof, with such printed reports and authentic description as they may be in the habit of issuing to the public. J. J. STURZ, from Berlin in Prussia. WASHINGTON, June 5, 1866, No. 385 6th-st. REFERENCES WITH SPECIAL PERMISSION—Hon. John Sherman, U. S. Senator, Hon. N. P. Banks, M. C., Hon. N. B. Judd, late Minister at Berlin, and Frederick Kapp, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COTTON PLANTATION IN Claiborne County, Miss., of 1,400 acres very fine hill land, 12 miles from Grand Gulf; improvements in tolerably good condition, plenty of wood, abundance of fruit, and the health of the place undoubted; if disposed of soon will be sold at $15 per acre; half of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply by letter for further particulars to W. A. WHITEHEAD, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST CHOICE building sites in Fishkill, on the Hudson, 7½ acres, known as Spy Hill, with commanding view of the river, Newburgh and surrounding country, near the depot and in the midst of good society, &c. Apply at No. 191 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 98 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—FARMS OF ALL SIZES AND country seats desirably located; also, houses in New-York and Brooklyn; good bargains. FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 212 Broadway.

THREE HOUSES ON WEST 36TH-ST., two lots on 120th-st., four lots on 121st-st., a house on West 36th-st. WM. CAMPBELL, No. 704 Broadway.

ALL OWNERS AND BUYERS OF REAL estate should consult my descriptive price circular, which I mail free. STANLEY DAY, No. 319 4th-av.

TO LET.

TO RENT.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with garden land and stables, &c., at Tenafly, (formerly North Englewood,) on Northern Railroad, New-Jersey. House is 24x58 feet, with 10 rooms. Apply on the premises to ROBERT DODGE.

TARRYTOWN.—TO LET FOR THREE OR four months, with immediate possession, a furnished house in Tarrytown; five minutes' walk from the cars or boats; pleasantly situated; the house is large, and complete in every part, with modern improvements; gas, water, garden, stable, &c. For particulars, inquire of W. A. CROCKER, at the office of Joy, Coe & Co., No. 1 Spruce-st.

ORANGE.—TO LET, FURNISHED, HOUSE with garden and stable, on high ground, commanding fine view; five minutes' walk from East Orange railroad station; possession immediately; for Summer or year. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—A newly-finished two-story house, containing nine rooms, pleasantly situated, and from three to five minutes' walk from railroad station, East Orange, N. J. Inquire by letter or personally to WM. G. BOYCE, No. 5 Jacob-st., New-York.

A FURNISHED HOUSE ON MADISON-av. can be had for three months or the year, by a gentleman and wife, or arrangements would be made with a club of gentlemen for bedrooms; billiard-room 50 feet deep, and breakfast at a private table. Address LONG, Boyd's Express Post.

ASTORIA.—TO RENT, FULLY FURNISHED, by the month, the residence of Dr. Stevens, on the terrace, five minutes' walk from the landing, six acres of ground, shade and fruit trees; the house of stone, and commodious. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., or A. H. STEVENS, No. 158 Pearl-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON, the Beverly House, at Garrison's, opposite Cozzens', and adjoining Gov. Fish's; good garden, fruit, &c. Or for sale, together or in parcels, the whole Beverly Farm, containing 225 acres. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT ENGLISH NEIGHBORHOOD, N. J., a small cottage with half acre of land, garden planted; location high and healthy; five minutes' walk from depot of Northern Railroad. Apply to DANIEL W. TALCOTT, No. 142 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A NEAT COUNTRY HOUSE, EIGHT rooms, with barn, near Bloomfield, N. J., 20 minutes' ride from Montclair depot, with plenty of grass, water and fruit; situated high and very healthy; will be let for $300 for the season. Inquire at No. 784 2d-av.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TO LET OR FOR sale, furnished, a fine residence; five minutes' walk from the depot; 14 rooms; commanding a view of the harbor; two acres of land. Call at depot, Greenwich, or D. B. MEAD, No. 47 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, 8 MINUTES' WALK from depot, Gothic house, 11 rooms, splendidly located. Inquire of J. VAN RIZALL, No. 72 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, or of SAMUEL EMERSON, No. 421 8th-av., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—ON THE HUDSON, near West Point. Furnished house, with stable, garden, abundance of fruit, &c.; one of the most desirable places in the Highlands, and at very low terms. Apply to EDWARD MITCHELL, No. 62 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, ALL IN excellent order, with piano, garden planted and fruit; beautifully located at Port Richmond, Staten Island. Rent $400 to Nov. 1, 1866. D. R. HITCHCOCK & SON, No. 100 Broadway.

MURRAY HILL.—TO LET, UNFURNISHED, the chief part of a first-class brown-stone house, near Madison-av., complete for housekeeping; unexceptionable references exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 35th-st.

COUNTRY COTTAGE, FURNISHED—house, garden, stable, near the seashore, to let for season or year, at very low rate, to a good party. Inquire at No. 47½ Amity-st., or of CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 100 Broadway.

TO LET—A NICE, NEWLY-BUILT HOUSE IN Waverley-st., Hudson City, 15 minutes from Hoboken ferry; contains seven rooms, large attic and cellar; water inside; with two lots. Apply to C. P. NICOLL, No. 300 7th-av., frame factory, corner 29th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A VERY GENteel, three-story, high-stoop, brick house, situate at No. 260 West 13th-st.; rent, $1,000; will be let in floors to respectable parties; possession immediately. Apply to ROBERT USHER, JR., No. 238 West 34th-st.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, IN THE village of Flushing, L. I., for the Summer, a neat cottage, with ten rooms, ample grounds, fruit and ornamental trees. For terms, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

ROOMS FURNISHED—NEWLY AND RICHly, to let to gentlemen; references exchanged. Also, an office to a doctor. Apply to No. 149 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

TO LET AT WOODSIDE, L. I.—A NICE country house with nine rooms, and garden with fruit and shade trees. For terms, apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED FOR THE SEASON, at New-Brighton, S. I., house on high ground, near ferry; for health and beautiful surroundings unsurpassed. Address Z., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT—AT Saratoga Springs, to the 30th of September, containing 12 rooms, with gas, situated on Lake-av. Address W. H. WATSON, Saratoga Springs.

TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen only; inquire at No. 120 West 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. References required.

CITY AND SUBURBAN RESIDENCES to let, furnished or unfurnished, by the season or year. Office hours 10 to 4. STANLEY DAY, 319 4th-av.

TO RENT—FROM NOW UNTIL OCT. 1 NEXT, a furnished cottage, situated at Washington Heights, on the Hudson. Address Box No. 2,941 Post-office.

TO LET—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, OR the house will be let and furniture sold. Apply to M. S. MYERS, No. 468 Broadway.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO LEASE a livery-stable; one that will accommodate from 30 to 50 horses, with ample carriage room for the purpose of conducting the livery and sale business; no objections to buying out a small stock and fixtures. Apply to or address J. C. HAM, Carriage Repository, 4th-st., near Broadway. References exchanged.

WANTED TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE party, a small three-story modern-built house in a good locality. Address, with terms, &c., R. H. BOYD, Box No. 2,717 Post-office.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—TO THE BOSS MASONS OF NEW-York—You are respectfully invited to attend a meeting of the boss masons to be held at the Exchange Rooms, No. 51 Liberty-st., on FRIDAY, June 22, at 2 o'clock P. M. JAMES BOGERT, Chairman. D. HERBERT, Secretary.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 80c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.

EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, POCA-HON-TAS; Or, YE GENTLE SAVAGE. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE SCHOOLMASTER, THE PRIMA DONNA, and the THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE IRISH EMIGRANT and HANDY ANDY. Characters by Dan Bryant, Miss Rosa Cooke, and other members of the Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Albaugh, J. H. Stoddart, G. C. Romaine, Miss Louisa Myers, Mrs. John Wood, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Amalia Harris, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Maria Glover.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, LA PIED DU MOUTON; OR, THE SHEEP'S FOOT, cast including Miss Sallie Hinckley, Mrs. Alecia Thorne, Messrs. Fred Woodhull, George Boundy, L. R. Benneux, J. W. Pemberton.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, THE HUNTRESS OF THE MISSISSIPPI and THE IRISH EMIGRANT. Characters by G. L. Fox and a full dramatic company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7½, THE DRUNKARD. Mr. Clarke as Edward Middleton. Two Living African Lions. Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Fulton-av.
THIS EVENING, THE HANLON BROTHERS, THE SIEGRISTS and MADAME ZANFRETTA.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, English Opera—THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, HAMLET THE DAINTY; RETURN OF THE FENIAN RAIDERS and new songs, dances, &c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
THIS DAY, ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Painting—FARRAGUT'S TRIUMPH IN MOBILE BAY.

LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE.
59th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, Balloon Ascensions. Promenade Concert at 2 P. M.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported adversely on the bill to establish a National Repertory in Germany. A joint resolution was passed giving fifteen hundred dollars to Mrs. ABBIE GREEN for her services in assisting one hundred and nine Union prisoners to escape from Libby Prison. Mr. WADE offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to inquire into the expediency of purchasing the land between Maryland-avenue and Pennsylvania-avenue, east of the Capitol, for a National Park in which to erect a Presidential Mansion. The Tax Bill was next taken up. The Senate refused to adopt the Finance Committee's amendment to tax reapers, threshing machines, mowers, &c., three per cent., by the following vote: Yeas, 10; nays, 17.

In the House, Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to reorganize the Treasury Department and fix the pay of its employes. The bill was recommitted. A resolution was adopted to consider the expediency of a revision of the existing law in reference to mileage, so as to make the payment of mileage more equal and more in accordance with the actual cost of travel to and from the national Capital at the present time. Mr. PAINE, from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the contested election case of FULLER against DAWSON, from the Twenty-first Congressional District of Pennsylvania. The report closes with a resolution that Mr. DAWSON is entitled to retain his seat. The bill granting lands to aid in the construction of the Northern Kansas Railroad was amended by reducing ten sections to five, and was then passed. The Army Bill was next considered, and was finally passed—Yeas 72, nays 41.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Boston *Journal* says that the statue of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT has been completed in clay by Mr. STORY, and that it will be ready for dedication in May. It is to be cast in bronze at Munich, but should the impending war prove of long continuance the arrangements now made may possibly be interfered with. The Committee having sufficient funds have also given to THOS. BALL, Esq., now in Italy, an order for a bust in marble of Mr. EVERETT, which will be placed in the Public Library. The statue by STORY is highly spoken of by those abroad who have seen it, and flattering letters of its faithfulness to the original have been received.

On Tuesday night, at a Union meeting held in Indianapolis, Gov. MORTON delivered a speech, which the Cincinnati *Commercial* says "was the most terrible arraignment and startling denunciation of the Democratic Party that has been made by any public man of conspicuity since the close of the war. Never before did Gov. MORTON speak so unreservedly of the obstacles he had to overcome in the malignant and deadly opposition of the 'Sons of Liberty' of Indiana to the prosecution of the war."

A correspondent of the Memphis *Argus*, writing from Egg's Point, Mississippi, says: "Ten or twelve miles below here, at Lake Washington, lives Lieut.-Gen. WADE HAMPTON, the second greatest cavalry chieftain of the late Confederacy. He owns extensive plantations, upon which he divides his time, devoting himself chiefly to the congenial pursuits of a Southern gentleman—books, planting and the chase. His former slaves remain with the General, and are represented as contented and industrious."

The San Francisco (Cal.) *Bulletin* remarks: "Our readers scarcely need to be told that recent attempts at silk culture in California have been uniformly successful. The climate is all that could be desired for the purpose; the soil is admirably adapted to the growth of the mulberry tree; Chinese labor, which is exactly adapted to that business, is abundant and cheap, and it is by no means improbable that our State may become the Italy or France of the United States in point of silk culture."

The Leavenworth papers announce a thriving trade with Mexico. Scarcely a day passes without witnessing the departure of one or more long trains, each consisting of six to a dozen or fifteen wagons, and each wagon carrying nearly 5,000 pounds freight, hauled by six or eight yoke of cattle. The goods embrace every article known in trade, but principally dry goods, groceries, hardware, clothing, boots and shoes.

A serious difficulty occurred last week in Clay County, Ga. A freedman was ordered to report to the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau. Refusing to do so, the Sheriff attempted to compel him, whereupon the negro, incensed by the violence of the Sheriff, drew a knife, rushed upon him, closed with him, and cut him so that he is not expected to survive. The persons who were with the Sheriff immediately shot the negro dead.

The colored people of Helena, Ark., have voted to ask Gen. SPRAGUE, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Arkansas, to tax them to support colored schools.

Commodore RODGERS communicates the information that the United States steamer *Monadnock* arrived at Acapulco on the 30th of May, after a passage of eight days and a half from Panama. The average number of knots run was 6½ per hour. The greatest distance run by her in one day was 157 miles, and the least 147.

Gov. LOW, of California, has appointed STEVE VENARD, of Nevada, Aid-de-Camp on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in consideration of "meretorious services in the field." This is the hero recently referred to, who, single-handed, followed to their den in the mountains and killed the three express robbers and recovered the money, over $3,000.

The Republican Convention of the Fifth Congressional District of Iowa convened Monday, and after seventy-seven unsuccessful ballotings was obliged to adjourn until yesterday. On the seventy-ninth ballot Gen. DODGE was nominated as the Union candidate for Congress, he receiving 76 votes to 64 for Mr. KASSON. The nomination was finally made unanimous.

A bold conspiracy to break out was discovered among the prisoners in the County Jail at Atlanta, Ga., on Sunday. The plot was revealed to the Sheriff, as he was about to enter the prison, by a negro who was in jail, and certified to by three of the white men who had refused to enter into the plot. All the conspirators, eighteen in number, were put in iron.

At the late pic-nic of the St. Louis Agricultural Association Gen. GRANT was among the guests, and enjoyed himself without restraint, driving a pair of horses several times around the ring, and bantering Ex-Mayor HOWE, who is an old friend of his, for a foot race.

JESSE N. FULGEM writes a letter to Sandersville, Ga., urging the people of Washington County to survey the county and build a schoolhouse in the centre of every six miles square of land; then have good books and teachers, and pay the expenses out of the County Treasury.

A meeting of negroes was lately held in Cherokee County, Alabama, where they bound themselves together not to work for less than $2 per day during the present harvest, under penalty of receiving fifty lashes. Consequently the white men are gathering the harvest at $1 50 per day.

At the Winnebago Land Office, Minnesota, 27,523 acres were taken up during the month of May last, for actual settlement, under the Homestead Law and with agricultural scrip and bounty land warrants. During the same period, at St. Peter's, Minn., 12,600 acres were entered for actual settlement.

Dr. GRIGGS, of Detroit, who was recently arrested on the charge of smuggling, has just had his trial in Cleveland. The Jury were absent from the room but fifteen minutes, and returned with a verdict of acquittal.

Governor BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, has issued a proclamation calling the Legislature of the State to meet at Nashville the 4th of July, for the purpose of ratifying the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, just proposed by Congress.

JOHN AUGUSTINE, a respectable citizen of Carondelet, Mo., was murdered at Columbia, Ill., Sunday. The murderer, LANE, was taken from the guard having him in charge, by the exasperated people, and summarily hung.

The gold fever is creating some excitement in Georgia. A letter from Dalton, says one company took out enough, on Saturday, to make over $10,000. The mines in Forsyth and Carrol Counties are being worked vigorously.

Farmers in the Northern portion of Ohio suffered heavily from the storm of Sunday and Monday, in loss of stock. An estimate made in Huron County fixes the number of sheep lost within a circle of ten miles at ten thousand.

The ship *Archer*, which, on account of the strike here among the caulkers, was sent to Boston for repairs, thereby causing a similar strike there, has been stripped, sheathed, caulked and recoppered by the master mechanics of Boston.

ANSON BURLINGAME has purchased a tract of land near San Mateo, of 1,100 acres, and proposes to become a resident of California as soon as his mission to China is ended.

Gen. CHARLES DEVENS, after more than five years spent in the military service of his country, has returned to Worcester, Mass., and will resume the practice of his profession.

Recent reports render it certain that the fruit crop in Central Georgia and Alabama will be a failure. There may be half the usual quantity of apples and pears, but peaches and grapes are destroyed.

Five murderers who were recently convicted in Effingham County, Ill., and sentenced to be hanged, made their escape from the County Jail Monday, and at last accounts were still at large.

The President is already being overrun with applications for the Cadetships at Large to West Point, just authorized by Congress.

Specials from St. Paul report the discovery of more very rich mines at Vermillion Lake. Thousands are rushing to the new Eldorado.

At the Union State Convention of Maine, held at Bangor yesterday, Gen. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, of Brunswick, received the nomination for Governor.

The Treasury Department has commenced a small disbursement of the new five-cent coin recently authorized by Congress.

The Denver and Virginia City markets are declining under the influence of heavy receipts of provisions and merchandise.

LOCAL NEWS.

About 300 unlicensed liquor-dealers were arraigned at the four Police Courts, yesterday, and held to bail in from $100 to $300 each to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions. Dealers whom the Police arrested in the afternoon, after Judge CARDOZO's opinion had been made known, were released by the Police Justices on their own parole. Justice MANSFIELD held the Essex Market Court open until 9 o'clock last evening, to prevent the Police of the East side from incarcerating any vender in the Station-house cells over night.

The Strong-Bennett libel case was argued yesterday before Justice BARNARD, in the King's County Circuit Court. Six days were consumed in taking the evidence. The summing up yesterday was by Mr. I. T. WILLIAMS for the defence, and Mr. G. T. JENKS for the prosecution. Each gentleman occupied three hours in the delivery of their respective arguments. The Judge's charge to the Jury was quite lengthy. The Jury retired shortly after 4 o'clock, and at a late hour agreed upon a verdict of six cents damages in favor of the plaintiff.

The case of HOLT *vs.* The Commissioners of the Board of Excise and others, was decided yesterday in the Common Pleas, Special Term. The Judge delivered an elaborate opinion, and concluded by saying: "I feel constrained to declare the Act of April 14, 1866, unconstitutional and wholly void; and therefore the motion to continue the injunction must be granted."

The Light Guard celebrated their fortieth anniversary yesterday by an excursion to Long Branch, and a dinner at the Stetson House, a new hotel just opened by the STETSONS, of the Astor House. The celebration was a complete success, the dinner and the house being found to be of the highest order. The Guard returned to the City at a late hour last evening.

Dr. EDWARD MONTAGUE SCOTT, a graduate of Corpus Christie College, England, was committed by Justice DOWLING, yesterday, to answer charges alleging that he had engaged board in several fashionable boarding-houses, and after tarrying one night in each, departed unceremoniously with jewelry belonging to other boarders.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday morning, at the Wooster-street Police-station, over the body of KATE SMITH, the girl who was murdered at No. 139 Prince-street on Wednesday evening, as reported in yesterday's TIMES. The Jury rendered a verdict against JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, and he was committed.

The Commencement of the University of the City of New-York took place in Niblo's Theatre yesterday morning. The venerable CHANCELLOR FERRIS presided. The usual meeting of the Alumni was held in the Council Room of the University last evening.

Treasurer MANIERRE's total from licenses, at the close yesterday, was $1,060,000. The old Board of Excise are to meet at 9 o'clock this morning, and it is rumored that they intend to commence the granting of licenses.

The twenty-second anniversary of the Mariners' Family Industrial Society was celebrated at the Asylum, Staten Island, yesterday. Mr. RICHARD J. THORNE presided.

Coroner GOVER held an inquest yesterday, at No. 183 West Thirty-seventh-street, over the body of ANDREW FRIES, a child aged four years, who died of hydrophobia.

WILLIAM DELANY, a waiter at the Astor House, fell down stairs last evening, while carrying a tumbler of water, and cut his neck so severely with the broken glass that no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday concurred in the resolutions forbidding the introduction of steam into sewers.

Gold fell below 149 yesterday. Money easy. Stocks steady. Exchange partially improved; London 108.

A restricted business was reported yesterday in nearly all kinds of produce and merchandise, generally at drooping prices. The freight market was rather more active.

The Political Future—Nationalizing the Union Party.

In the closing paragraphs of Mr. RAYMOND's speech, to which we surrender a large portion of our space this morning, the wisdom and necessity of *Nationalizing the Union Party* is referred to at some length. The subject is one which will probably enlist the attention and action of the party at large. It was naturally expected that the first object which that party would seek, after the suppression of the rebellion, would be the extension of its organization and its principles into the Southern States. For the last fifteen years the Republican and the Union parties have been compelled to content themselves with a sectional organization. The warfare concerning Slavery had driven them out of the Slave States. They had only what strength their principles could give them in the North and West,—but their principles were strong enough in 1860 to give them the victory, and were, for the first time in our history, embodied in the administration of the National Government. That victory involved the country in a war of sections, and until that war was closed, nothing but a sectional contest could be carried on.

But the suppression of the rebellion changed all this. Slavery disappeared during the war. All that had made the South peculiar and different from the North, in interest, in sympathy and ambition, had been swept away. The South again became—or rather became for the first time—part and parcel of the nation, having no longer any interests at war with those of any other part of our common Union. With Slavery fell also the intolerance, the haughty and exclusive tyranny, the fear and the hatred to which fear always gives birth, which Slavery had engendered in the public mind of the Southern States toward the principles, the measures and the men of the North. The South was thrown open to Northern influences and was more than ready to welcome the new interests and new motives and springs of action which had their home in the Northern States. At the moment the war was closed President LINCOLN was fully alive to the importance of entering upon the field which thus invited the efforts of men holding principles which had secured so brilliant and so beneficent a triumph. The steps which he took toward restoration aimed at the extension of those principles into the Southern States through the agency and organization of the Union Party. And when President JOHNSON succeeded to his place and power, he succeeded also to this desire, and entered heartily and zealously upon the prosecution of the same object by the same means. While he believed that treason should be made odious and conscious traitors punished, he believed also that the great mass of the Southern people should be led to regard the Government of the United States as their friend and not their foe. Indeed, one of the means by which he sought to make treason odious was to separate the great body of the people of the South from the political leaders who had betrayed them to their ruin. He urged the prompt admission of loyal members into Congress, because he believed that in no other way could the justice and magnanimity of the Administration be so well impressed upon the Southern mind. He sought the confidence of the South, because in that way far better than in any other, could their political support be secured to the principles and the party that had saved the nation. This policy he deemed the only mode of putting an end to the sectional contests which had so long divided the nation, and which so long as they were continued could only involve the country in dissension and strife, and which must always involve the possibilities and perils of civil war. He expected in this worthy and essential work the coöperation of Congress, as a large Union majority had control of both branches in that body; and the language of his Message at the opening of the session evinces that confidence and the grounds on which it was based.

Unfortunately that hope was not realized. The majority of Congress yielded to other influences. We have no thought of entering upon criminations or recriminations in that regard—still less to impeach the motives of those whose counsels were accepted by Congress as its guide. It is enough to say that they regarded as less important than the President did, the ending of sectional controversy and the nationalization of the platform, policy and organization of the Union Party. Instead of making this the first object of their efforts, and the basis and starting point for whatever other reforms might seem desirable, they plunged at once into fresh struggles for favorite measures and in such a spirit and such a way as made them inevitably sectional in their character. Their evident purpose was less to promote wise and just reforms than to perpetuate the sectional ascendancy which the war has given them. And this session of Congress has been spent—we may almost say wasted—in fruitless efforts to enforce reforms for which the country is not ripe and which threaten the overthrow of the only party through which they can ever be realized.

We trust this unwise policy will not be pursued. Before the Union Party is committed to new issues, it should have the whole country for its field of labor, and the counsel and active coöperation of all who espouse its principles and approve its measures in every State and in every section.

We ought to hold a NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION, at Baltimore or Philadelphia, as early as convenient, not for nominations of any kind, but for consultation as to the action demanded by the changed condition of public affairs and the necessities of the country. When the last Convention which had any right to speak for the Union Party met we were still at war, and the paramount necessity of the nation then was such a vigorous prosecution of the war as should secure the speedy overthrow of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union and the reestablishment of the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law of the land. To that object the Union Party pledged itself at Baltimore, and that pledge has been nobly redeemed. A different state of things now exists. New necessities demand new action, and the first of these necessities is to place the Union Party on ground which it can hold in every State and in every section of our common Union. Slavery which broke up the nationality of the Union Party, has perished in the conflict it provoked. The only obstacle to united action has disappeared. The country no longer needs, and will no longer tolerate, sectional divisions as the basis of political parties, because such divisions are no longer required by any public interest or justified by any public danger. If the Union Party is to survive the immediate peril which called it into being, and which it has thoroughly and forever averted, it must become NATIONAL in its organization, as it is in its principles, its spirit and its purposes. And we know no better way of securing this result than by holding a National Convention which shall represent those of its members in every State, North and South, who favor the speedy restoration of the Union on national and constitutional principles, and the prompt admission of loyal representatives from loyal States to their seats in Congress. We submit this suggestion to the National Executive Committee of the Union Party, or to such other members of that party as may deem it worthy of consideration.

The Public Finances.

Some of our critical and ever-growling neighbors can find no good in the administration of the finances. They are far from being consistent with each other. A score of funding and contracting crotchets are indulged, as widely differing theoretically from each other as their authors profess to differ from Mr. MCCULLOCH practically. And it would be quite as difficult for the Secretary to attempt to please any one of these authorities without offending all others as to undertake to reconcile the contradictory views of, or to make his peace with, the whole party.

We shall have to advise him, therefore, to preserve his accustomed equanimity. We have little question that he will do so. He will continue to pursue his steady course of payment and improvement of the Public Debt. In this good work and its results he has the approval, as he merits the confidence, of the whole country. The clamor and gratuitous counsels with which he has been visited, of late, from certain newspaper quarters, have been directed—and as before intimated without the slightest show of consistency or unanimity—to the conduct of the Currency and the funding of the Public Debt.

1. Let us see what he has actually accomplished since last Summer in regard to his duty to the Currency:

Greenbacks.	July 31, 1865.	June 1, 1866.
Free of interest........	$433,160,569	$402,128,318
Five per cents.........	39,954,230	Nil.
Compounds..........	212,126,470	162,012,140
Total outstanding......	$685,241,269	$564,140,458
Reduction of all Greenbacks..............		$121,100,811

Last Summer all descriptions of this paper were in free and full circulation as Currency. The oldest dates of the Compounds commanded no premium. The newest were passed from hand to hand and bank to bank in larger sums than the original Greenbacks. And a month or six weeks later it was found needful, in the prompt payment of our rapidly-disbanding armies, to partially increase, in place of curtailing, this particular description of Currency. We take the 31st July, however, as the maximum of all descriptions. And if to the above sum of reduction since, of $121,100,811 we should add the $162,012,140 of Compounds not yet absolutely withdrawn, but which have long ceased to be *Currency* in the popular sense, and now command 101@101⅛ and the full accumulated compound interest, as an *investment*, the practical reduction of the Currency of United States Treasury notes of $283,112,951, as against an increase of the currency of National Bank notes, bearing the same common seal of security from the Treasury, is only $111,585,220. A further reduction of United States Treasury notes (common Greenbacks) will soon appear on the public debt statement, to bring down the total greenback circulation to $390,000,000, below which it cannot be reduced, under the late act of Congress, until six months after the date of the act, (April, 1866,) when the uniform scale of $4,000,000 reduction per month will be within the discretion of the Secretary. And we may here add that when the act was passed, the greenback circulation—including the reserves for the payment of deposits—stood $422,749,252. The Secretary has since withdrawn nearly or quite the entire excess over the original $400,000,000, and will have reduced the latter $10,000,000, as authorized in all *six*, really in less than *three* months from the date of the act.

2. The Public Debt outstanding and not provided for last Summer, July 31, amounted to $2,757,253,276. On August 31 the total was almost identically the same, $2,757,781,190. From this date began the good work of funding, *and the better work of paying off the public obligations*. The war expenses were by no means at an end. The settlements continued more or less oppressive to the current revenues of the Treasury to the 1st June inst. Nor are they over yet. But in the intervening nine or ten months the Secretary has not only met on the instant the whole of these new requisitions as they appeared from the War and Navy Departments, *but he has paid off* EIGHTY-SEVEN MILLIONS *of the above maximum principal of the Public Debt*. In the same period he has funded into the public stocks of the United States, of a permanent and gold-bearing shape, the further sum of EIGHTY-SEVEN MILLIONS of the temporary obligations of the Government; so that the account of paying off and funding the Public Debt compares as follows with last Summer:

	July 31, 1865.	June 1, 1866.
Principal of debt.......	$2,757,253,276	$2,670,288,367
Funded Debt...........	$1,108,662,642	$1,195,825,191
Three years' 7.30s......	830,000,000	812,221,600
One year Certificates...	106,706,000	43,025,000
Greenbacks, all sorts...	685,241,269	564,140,458
Other debt, less Treasury balances.........	26,643,365	65,076,118
Total, as above......	$2,757,253,276	$2,670,288,367

The funding process has already so elevated the credit and value of investments of the Compound Legal Tenders and 7.30 per cent. Treasury notes—taking the former entirely out of the catalogue of active circulation as currency—as to leave the question of funding them at maturity beyond doubt. The Secretary would like to convert them at once. While they were at or under par and interest he could make the exchange at a difference of 8 per cent. in favor of his gold-bearing 5-20s, and did so to the extent of $87,000,000. They have since advanced, under the influence of this very process, to 101½@102⅛ per cent., and while the fault is not his that the process is temporarily arrested, it is satisfactory to know that it is owing to the high confidence of the holders that they can get their currency interest promptly until the maturity of the notes, and then avail of a conversion into gold bearing bonds, which they believe will be even more valuable in 1867-68 than at present.

Now if our neighbors who criticise the earnest public service of the Secretary would have him reduce the greenback circulation faster than the foregoing statement demonstrates that he has reduced it, they had best blame Congress for restricting his authority. *We* shall not do so, however, believing that the act of April last is about right—$10,000,000 in six months, and $4,000,000 per month afterward. In this, we think, the popular opinion is with us and with Congress. And if they would have him pay off the Public Debt faster than $10,000,000 per month, they had best not destroy his sources of revenue by declaiming against all foreign commerce, and by insisting upon early specie payments and a general as well as abrupt crash to all domestic trade and manufactures. And finally, if they would have him fund his temporary currency obligations into gold-bearing United States stocks, they had best not impair the credit of such stocks already on the market or in the hands of the public, by clamoring for too much gold interest and too long a credit on the gold principal. There is such a thing as making a new funded stock so attractive as to defeat its own purpose, besides destroying the value of its predecessors. And if it be a mistake of Mr. MCCULLOCH to take this view of the Wall-street suggestion of a 30 or 40 years' 6 per cent. gold bearing stock, we have no doubt he is ready to accept the consequences before the people.

THE NEW ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—We consider it a fortunate incident that the gale of Sunday last blew down the eastern wall of the Academy of Music, which was left standing after the great fire. It had been determined to use these walls in rebuilding the Academy, the surveyor having pronounced that they were not injured so as to make them altogether useless, but, in fact, were more substantial than new ones would be. The feelings of the public and the opinions of many builders were strongly opposed to this decision; and in this case public sentiment was at least of some account, as it is this public which must form the future attendants and audiences at the Opera House, and which must suffer if the building were to fall about their ears. Still, there was such a large saving in using the old walls, that the directors decided it should be done, and a few days would have seen the work in progress with this condition had not the gale interposed. That gale at once justified the feelings and fears of the public, and condemned the proposed action of the stockholders and architect. All that remains of the walls should now be torn down to the base, and the Academy should be erected new in all its parts and material, if not in its design. The fact of not using any part of the old walls would make it easier to introduce into the plan of the new building such improvements as experience and intelligence have suggested.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. DAN BRYANT is playing at this establishment with complete success. The pieces are the "Irish Emigrant" and "Handy Andy"—the latter a specialty with Mr. BRYANT, and a play in which he is seen to the best advantage. Next week we are promised the "Colleen Bawn," with Mr. BRYANT as *Miles-na-Coppaleen*, and subsequently Mr. W. R. FLOYD and Mrs. WILKINS will be introduced to the stage on which they have made their best reputations.

MAINE.

The Union State Convention—Gen. J. L. Chamberlain Nominated for Governor.

BANGOR, Me., Thursday, June 21.

The Union State Convention held to-day in this city comprised 1,060 delegates from all portions of the State. Great interest was manifested in the result, the western section very generally supporting Hon. SAMUEL E. SPRING, of Portland, and the eastern section very generally supporting Gen. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, of Brunswick. A. G. JEWETT, Esq., of Belfast, was Chairman of the Convention.

The usual business of organization was accomplished, after which a spirited discussion ensued upon a question of allowing delegations to be represented by citizens of towns only; it was finally limited to counties, and the Convention proceeded to ballot.

Gen. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, of Brunswick, was nominated on the first ballot. The vote stood: CHAMBERLAIN 599 and Spring 438. The vote was made unanimous midst thunders of applause, which was joined in by the Spring men with an enthusiasm which demonstrated that the contest was over, and that Gen. CHAMBERLAIN would receive the hearty support of every member of the Convention.

The Convention was unusually large and enthusiastic.

The following resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Union Party of Maine plants itself upon the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence; that we hold that all men, without distinction of color or race, are entitled to the utmost civil and political rights.

Resolved, That the joint resolution for the amending the Constitution of the United States, recently passed by the two Houses of Congress, receives the emphatic indorsement of this Convention of loyal people of Maine.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the Union Republican majority of Congress; that we recognize them as the true representatives of the loyal sentiment of the country; that we heartily approve the measures of reconstruction thus far adopted by them, and that they deserve and receive the earnest thanks of the loyal people of this State for their steadfast adherence to the great principles of liberty, justice and equal rights, which should be the basis of a restored Union.

Resolved, That the courage and sacrifice of those who formed the late Union army and navy, and the important consequences which have resulted therefrom, impose upon the country for all time an obligation of gratitude and regard for the living as well as the dead, never to be forgotten or overlooked; and at the same time we acknowledge our great indebtedness for the all-important service and generous contributions of the loyal men and women of the country, which aided so much in carrying the nation successfully through the war.

Resolved, That in Gen. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN we recognise the brave soldier, the gallant officer, the accomplished gentleman, who, in each different and important position which he has been called to fill, has shown himself possessed of those qualities which eminently fit him for the highest executive office in the State, and we unanimously pledge to him our support, and that we will use all honorable efforts to secure his election by an overwhelming majority.

The Convention adjourned.

THE MONADNOCK.

Arrival at Acapulco—She Averages Six and a Half Knots an Hour—Highest Speed One Hundred and Fifty-seven Miles a Day.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 21.

Commodore RODGERS communicates the information that the United States steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived at Acapulco on the 30th of May, with the *Monadnock*, after a passage of eight days and a half from Panama. The town, he says, is occupied by the French, with a single vessel, the *Lucifer*, of eight guns, lying at anchor before it. The shores of the bay are beleaguered by the Liberals, so that the cocoanut groves within cannon shot of the town cannot safely be approached.

The coal agent desired the protection of the American flag in giving coal to the *Monadnock*. "We shall," the Commodore says, "probably be detained here for this purpose three or four days; after which I shall proceed to San Francisco, stopping at Magdalena Bay, to transfer coal from the *Vanderbilt* to the *Monadnock*." The average number of knots run by the latter vessel has been six and a half per hour. The greatest distance run by her in one day was 157 miles, and the least 147.

Jefferson Davis.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 19.

In the recently handsomely fitted-up casemate at Fortress Monroe for the accommodation of Mr. and Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS and their family, they are now living very comfortably and pleasantly. Their numerous friends furnish them with the various luxuries of the season, and the Government is stinting nothing to make their residence at the seaside during the Summer season as agreeable as possible. The relaxation by the military authorities of the restraints upon the movements of Mr. DAVIS is having a very beneficial effect upon his health.

The weather is very warm.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA'S MAILS.

Letter from Our London Correspondent.

The Expected Outbreak of Hostilities in Germany.

Count Bismarck's Dispatch to the Prussian Representatives Abroad.

BITTER DENUNCIATION OF AUSTRIA

A Revelation from Prince Napoleon.

The mails by the steamship *China* reached this City last evening.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Expected Outbreak of Hostilities—Austrian and Prussian Movements—Strength and Organization of the Armies of the Three Powers—Federal Execution Against Prussia—Strange Complications—A Revelation from Prince Napoleon—The Policy of Russia—France and England—The Hospodar—Progress of the Reform Bill.

LONDON, Saturday, June 9, 1866.

The war is to begin on the 10th of June; so it has been said. To-morrow is the 10th, and the outbreak of hostilities seems to be close at hand. Count BISMARCK has just sent a dispatch to all the Courts of Europe, so full of gall and gunpowder, that nothing seems to remain but hard blows.

Austria did not decline the Conference; she required only that the Powers engaging in it should renounce any pretensions to territorial aggrandizement. But as Italy and Prussia were both determined to get more territory, and France and Russia would not engage not to take some if offered, a Conference on such terms became an absurdity. Austria is blamed because she does not want to lose part of her own possessions, nor to have Prussia appropriate to herself what belongs to Germany in common.

Austria has thrown the settlement of the question of the Elbe Duchies upon the Diet. Prussia thereupon attaches the funds of Holstein in the Hamburg Banks, and marches her forces into Holstein. Austria is determined that the Duchies shall be independent members of the German Confederation. Herr VON BISMARCK seems more than ever determined that they shall be annexed to Prussia; and there we stand at this moment, with great armies threatening each other across the frontiers of Saxony and Silesia.

The Austrian army now amounts to 800,000 men, of whom 350,000 oppose the Prussians and 250,000 the Italians, with reserves for either. Gen. BENEDEK has strictly forbidden army correspondence. The army opposed to Italy, commanded by Archduke ALBRECHT, consists of infantry of the line, 106,900; riflemen, 16,000; Croats, 36,000; cavalry, 5,000; siege artillery, 5,000; coast artillery, 4,000; field batteries, 14,000. The Austrian navy in the Adriatic now consists of 63 vessels of all classes, 10,000 men, 826 guns. It is reported that the Turkish navy will also defend the eastern shores of the Adriatic.

The Prussian Army is the largest that country has ever set on foot, and it is armed with very superior rifles and artillery. The rifles are among the most rapid used in war, and the cannon of superior metal. The Prussian army consists of 452 battalions of infantry, 321 squadrons of cavalry, 1,086 field pieces, 72 companies of fortress artillery, 9 battalions of pioneers, &c. Prince FREDERICK CHARLES has left Berlin for his headquarters in Silesia, the Royal Body Guard has left for the front, and the old King is ready to follow them. BISMARCK means war, and the King is "psychologized." As to the people, they protest, they even riot, but after the first battle all that may change. The lesser German Powers, as Powers, are with Austria, since Austria is with them. She does not threaten to absorb them. She refers to them the question of the Duchies. Her cause is theirs. But some will try to be neutral, and some are lukewarm. Some of the lesser Powers, however, are full of spirit. Little Saxony, with its army of 20,000 soldiers, is full of fight, and the money votes for defence are passed unanimously. Moreover, there is in all Germany the idea of unity—something more than a Bund, or Confederacy.

If the German Diet, to which Austria has referred the settlement of the Duchies, acts with spirit, it may decree Federal execution against Prussia, which, if Prussia is obstinate, would be a declaration of war against her by the whole German Confederation. In that case Prussia would be obliged either to renounce her policy and pretensions, or fight Austria and all Germany beside, legally and constitutionally arrayed against her, with the intolerable aggravation that she had joined Italy in a league against Germany.

I remember no war complicated as this will be; and once begun, I defy any one to foresee how it will end. Prussia and Austria accuse each other, and both demand securities for the future. I have supposed that Emperor NAPOLEON could command peace. If he were to declare against Prussia and Italy, it is possible. I doubt if he could take the other side with an equal chance of success. France and Russia united, could command peace; and if peace is not preserved, it is, in my opinion, because they are not united.

Italy is at once enthusiastic and desperate. As to men, the numbers are unlimited; it is means, arms and munitions and discipline which may be insufficient for the struggle. In looking over my papers yesterday, I turned up the following curious document. It purports to be some remarks made last Summer by Prince NAPOLEON, who has lately made frequent visits to the Tuilleries. He is reported to have said:

"You ask me if I believe in war? Yes, I do. How is it to break out? I will tell you. The war will break out in the Spring, and my father-in-law will commence it. The situation of VICTOR EMMANUEL is no longer endurable. The public debt increases every year. This cannot last. The King has repeatedly written to the Emperor that he must have a 'solution;' that he would rather be plain Chevalier DE CARIGNAN than play the part of a sovereign who sees himself daily driven toward a precipice. I repeat it—my father-in-law has warned my cousin that in the Spring he would attack the Austrian lines. Believe me; it is thus that the struggle will commence. The King indulges in no illusions—he knows that Austria will be victorious, but he knows that his splendid army will offer a serious resistance before giving way. The victorious army will probably occupy Lombardy—possibly Turin. But then the situation will change. However great may be the Emperor's desire to maintain peace, he could not permit Austria to destroy the work of France in Italy. He will be compelled to interfere in spite of himself. If, however, contrary to all expectation, the Emperor leaves my father-in-law in the lurch, he would prefer to become King of Piedmont as before, so as to escape the responsibility which weighs upon him respecting Italy. What is most probable is, that France will interfere, and that after the war the King will have the whole of Northern Italy, while the Emperor will dispose of the South."

In the light of actual events, and of the present situation, this statement is remarkable. The Prussian complication was not then foreseen. There is no doubt that a treaty exists between Prussia and Italy—if not a treaty, there is an understanding, and the two Powers are natural allies, because both want extension of territory, and are opposed by the same Power.

But there is a growing and very uncomfortable conviction, on the part of the friends of Italy, that Austria does not stand alone. Many circumstances, beside her own firmness and apparent confidence, point to the promise of support from Russia. The English consider Russia as a simply rapacious Power. I give her credit for strong convictions. Russia is opposed to the doctrine of nationalities, invoked in behalf of the annexation of Venetia to Italy. A few years ago she sent an army into Hungary, and she has crushed with a strong hand the secession efforts of Poland. The failure of the Conference is probably due to some information of the course that would be taken by Russia. Either Russia will support Austria as an ally, or she will aid in dividing her among the other Powers, like Poland. Of this, I see no probability.

France, at the outbreak of hostilities, will send an army of observation to the Italian frontier, and another to that of the Rhine. The French army of occupation may probably be strengthened at Rome. England has again offered Malta to the Pope; but the Pope does not expect, at present, to need an asylum. Cardinal ANTONELLI's late attack of the gout is attributed to his chagrin at having lost two or three millions (francs) by the failures in London.

I write of this impending and terrible war because men's minds are full of it. England hopes to keep out of it. Earl RUSSELL would like to help Austria. Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. STANFIELD sympathize with Italy. The Queen is nearly related to Prussia. Probably England will act with France as long as France remains neutral—as long as she does not act. All your European correspondents write about the war, no doubt, each according to his means of information. I must do the same.

One of the facts which indicate the existence of an understanding, if not a formal treaty, between Austria and Russia, is that the former has withdrawn nearly all her troops from Gallicia, Hungary and Transylvania, leaving her frontiers open to Russia, and apparently depending upon that Power in case of any insurrection which might be excited by the emissaries of Prussia or Italy. If no such agreement exists, Austria is more sure of her Eastern provinces than Italy is of her southern.

The Paris Bourse, we are told, in what seems an almost certainty of war, is firm and animated. That is another puzzle. The war is scarcely likely to make securities of any kind better while it lasts.

The people of the Duchies, if they may be considered of any consequence, side with Austria, in favor of their own independence. A meeting of 3,000 at Altona this week was very unanimous in the expression of this feeling. And Italy, whose pretext for trying to annex Venetia, is the desire of its people, proposes to help Prussia to annex people who do not desire it at all, but the contrary. If Prussia may annex unwilling provinces, why may not Austria keep provinces not more unwilling?

The Prince of Hohenzollern, the new Hospodar of Roumania, is preparing to defend his newly acquired throne. He has placed himself at the head of an army of 30,000. The protecting Powers have, as yet, only given him a semi-official recognition, but they will not allow the Sultan to interfere, and are disposed—at least France is, to acknowledge the *fait accompli*; which is a very neat thing to do, having first of all accomplished your *fait*.

The Reform Bill is in Committee, and the Government has won two divisions by small majorities and on mere points of procedure, in consequence of the indisposition of the House to force a change of administration on the eve of war. But the progress on the bill is slow and the opposition to some of its provisions unshaken. There is a general belief that the Government, after pushing it a little further to satisfy what Mr. GLADSTONE calls the reforming interest, will let it go over to the next session, and then introduce a bill more maturely considered. Everybody is getting tired of it, and all parties want it settled. The very moderate views recently expressed by Mr. BRIGHT have rather dampened the zeal of the more advanced reformers; and those who swear by Mr. MILL are waiting to see what checks and balances can be invented to meet the dangers he sees in any approach to universal suffrage.

The House, by a large vote, has defeated a bill brought in to modify the law of primogeniture, as it is called—rather the law by which real estate, not disposed of by will, goes to the oldest son, nephew, or heir-at-law, to the robbery of widows, younger sons and daughters. But the system is English, and the House would not meddle with it. It is English to keep properties together. The larger the better. If men wish to provide for widows, younger sons or daughters, let them make wills or settlements. Great estates are the pride of England, and the basis of her institutions. Small properties are a nuisance. The big fish must eat up the little ones. Money will absorb land, and it is best that it should. Small proprietors, as a rule, get into debt, mortgage their land, and it is bought up by the owners of great estates sooner or later.

And then the law eats up the land. We are told that a landed estate worth £1,000 melts in chancery like a flake of snow in a running gutter; and no Parliament will ever be able to prevent this, because no Parliament is so strong as money. In the accusations brought against the horrible tyranny of the BOURBONS in Naples, it was said that when a property of a £100 went into Court, the owner barely saved £50 of it. In England he would not save sixpence, and would be lucky if besides losing the whole, he was not imprisoned for costs!

MONADNOCK.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

Count Bismarck on the Political Situation—Bitter Denunciation of Austria.

The following is the full text of Count BISMARCK's dispatch to the Prussian representatives abroad, of which a telegraphic summary has already been given:

I have already communicated to your Excellency at a former period the dispatch I addressed upon the 7th of last month to the King's Ambassador at Vienna in reference to Count MENSDORFF's note of April 26, upon the question of the Elbe Duchies. I purposely selected for that communication the form of a confidential statement, not intended to be conveyed in copy, because experience had taught me that a real understanding is not promoted by the exchange of documents, which are wont immediately to obtain publicity, and because it was the first wish of the King's Government still to offer or leave open to the Vienna Cabinet the possibility of an approach. We had also, at first, cause to assume that this step of ours would be appreciated at Vienna, and, judging from his remarks to Baron VON WERTHER, Count MENSDORFF seemed to have perceived in it such a possibility. Indeed, the tenor of our communication, wherever it transpired, was looked upon as a symptom of cordial feeling, increasing hopes in the preservation of peace.

We have waited in vain for a reply, or even for a mere expression of the Emperor's Ambassador upon the subject.

We are forced, on the contrary, to consider the declaration delivered by the Austrian Government at the Federal Diet at Frankfort-on-the-Main, on June 1, as the answer to our conciliatory overtures. In that declaration, after a retrospective statement at variance with facts and offensive to Prussia, Austria hands over to the Diet the decision upon the Schleswig-Holstein question, and at the same time gives notice of an act of sovereignty in Holstein, viz., the convocation of the Estates, which she is not entitled to undertake single-handed from the moment when she released herself from the Gastein Treaty by reference to the Diet, and thereby substituted the old relation of the copossession for the recent geographical division.

We have already protested at Vienna against this unjustifiable and one-sided act, as against the equally unjustifiable disposal of our rights by handing them over to the Diet, and reserve to us to take further steps.

But, first, I cannot refrain from declaring that in this proceeding of the Austrian Government we are unable to perceive anything but the intention of a direct provocation, and the desire forcibly to bring about a breach and war.

All our information agrees that the determination to make war upon Prussia is firmly settled in Vienna.

I may confidentially acquaint your Excellency, by His Majesty's desire, that at the time when we addressed the conciliatory communication above mentioned to Vienna, the King, actuated by the duty of preserving peace as long as possible, readily listened to a proposal for direct understanding made from an impartial quarter at Vienna, and first communicated to His Majesty, without the participation of the Ministry, in order to ascertain whether His Majesty the Emperor of Austria was still actuated by the wish of maintaining peace. The proposal was to treat the Schleswig-Holstein and the Federal Reform questions in common, and by this connection to facilitate the solution of both. The negotiations, supported by the most conciliatory desires on the part of the mediators, have, as His Majesty informs me, only demonstrated that a corresponding feeling no longer exists at Vienna. They have shown, notwithstanding the Emperor's theoretical love of peace, the craving for war which dominates every other consideration throughout his entire council, even among those who, to our knowledge, formerly voted against the war, and even against the preparations and armaments, and that this craving has now also gained decisive influence over the Emperor himself. Not only was there manifested an entire absence of all and every readiness to enter even into confidential negotiations, and to discuss the possibilities of an agreement, but expressions of influential Austrian statesmen and councillors of the Emperor have been reported to the King from an authentic source, which leaves no doubt that the Imperial Ministers desire war at any price, partly in the hope of successes in the field, partly to tide over domestic difficulties—nay, even with the expressed intention of assisting the Austrian finances by Prussian contributions, or by an "honorable" bankruptcy.

The acts of the Austrian Government coincide only too accurately with this intention.

I have mentioned above that we are compelled to recognize a direct provocation in the declaration delivered at the Diet. It has only one meaning if the Vienna Cabinet intends to follow it up immediately with the expressed breach, for it cannot have expected that we should tamely submit to this attack upon our rights. In another question, the forced loan ordered in Venetia, which impresses a sting of additional bitterness upon circumstances, shows that Austria will only make use of the extremest means toward Italy also. Corresponding with this are the reserves with which, according to the information received here, she accompanied her answer to the invitation to the Conference, and which, as we hear, are understood by all the three Powers as equivalent to a refusal.

After the form of the invitation had, by negotiation between the inviting Powers, been expressly so drawn up that Austria should be able to accept it without committing herself to anything in advance, and without being compelled to make reserves, it is precisely the Vienna Cabinet that renders all these labors futile.

Behind this we can only see the decided intention on the part of Austria of forcing on war with Prussia, and of, at most, making use of negotiations as to the Congress to gain time by procrastination for her own not entirely completed arrangements, but especially for those of her allies. The fact of war is a settled determination at Vienna; the only further point is to choose the favorable moment to begin.

This conviction is forced upon us with imperative necessity by the most recent facts, and we consider that only an intensely prejudiced view can come to an opposite conclusion. Facts now speak too loudly for gossip, based solely upon conjectures, combinations, falsely interpreted statements, and empty rumors as to the warlike longings of Prussia, not to dwindle into nothingness in comparison. Perhaps we shall at last be believed when we solemnly protest against any notion of wishing to make good our claims to the Duchies by force and with disregard to the rights of the copossessor. Now, too, probably it will not be difficult to understand the real motives of the armaments by which Austria has given rise to the present crisis, and whose removal by means of the Congress

she has further taken care to render impossible by the attitude she has assumed.

We may appeal with a calm conscience to the judgment of all impartial statesmen as to which party has displayed conciliation and love of peace up to the last moment.

I respectfully request your Excellency to express yourself in the sense of this dispatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Court to which you are accredited. BISMARCK.

BERLIN, June 4, 1866.

The Austrian and Italian Soldiery Compared.

Modena Correspondence of the Journal des Débats.

The basis of the education of the Italian army is agility, that of the Austrian solidity. Nature forms the Italian army, as she does almost all the others in Europe, but it is man who makes the Austrian. The Italian army, in good or ill fortune, moves on the suggestions of the mind; but the Austrian by rule and word of command. Instinct, guided by order is the chief propeller of the first; order, amounting at last to a sort of instinct, that of the second. The Austrian army is therefore worth more than the Italian in a methodical battle with successive evolutions; but the Italian is superior in an assault, where the first dash breaks through, and carries all before it. That is why the Italian Generals preferred meeting the Austrian army on the plains of Lombardy to attacking it behind the ramparts with which all Venetia is bristling. The Italian soldier knows for what he fights; the Austrian, for whom. The former is a citizen, mingles with the population, shares its passions, and feels its impulses; the latter is a soldier, and nothing else; lives isolated, hears no voice but that of his Corporal; his country is the barrack; his nation a province; his race the subjects of a foreign ruler. The Austrian army has one tradition; to fight, and always to fight well; but in the end rarely to conquer. Austria has always lost territory from war. Diplomacy, added above all marriage, have done more for her than her armies. *Felix Austria nube.* The Piedmontese army, now Italian, has also a tradition: to fight now well, now ill, but to gain decisive victories. The Duchy of Savoy has become Piedmont, and Piedmont has become Italy. The dynasty of Savoy has not gained a single inch of territory, whether from France, Germany, Spain or Austria, but by forces of combats or at the point of the sword; a sword, not encumbered with many diplomatical scruples. What Austria has lost she has never forgotten, but she has rarely recovered any of her losses, and never single handed. What Piedmont has lost she has recovered, even after having forgotten it. The House of Austria has lost the Empire of Germany, Lorraine, the Netherlands, Alsace, Tuscany, the Two Sicilies, Lomberdy, Silesia, Emilia, &c., and she has lost them forever. The dynasty of Savoy, either single-handed or in conjunction with allies, has taken part of all that, while perhaps wishing for much less than it has obtained. The Austrian soldier is more enduring than the Italian; the latter is more ardent, more energetic in the first efforts. Moral feeling have little influence on the Austrian soldier, whereas the Italian is inflamed by a word—imagination decides him to act. On the Austrian the physical qualities are more powerful than the mental; especially with individuals not of German origin. In the Italian, the man predominates over the beast whenever he is not swayed bp anger or a desire of vengeace.

A Faint Gleam of Hope.

From the London Times, June 9.

If any gleam appears an the dark horizon, it is to be found in the temper and behaviour of the Prussian and other German populations. The King of Prussia and his Minister may well hesitate when they see what misery they have caused and what a spirit may soen be roused. The conscription presses with tremeneous severity on the Prussian people. The country, though richer and more industrious than formerly, has not increased in population to a degree which will admit of such enormous gatherings of men. The army which is actually in the field is said to amount to 380,000 fighting men, with 55,000 accessories. There are 111,000 depot troops and 120,000 of the first ban of the Landwehr in garrisons. In times of enthusiasm like 1813 these calls for flesh and blood may be answered without unwillingness, but a war to please a Minister, or even to gain a sea-coast and a fine harbor, must not make too great demands. The requirements of the State have now been beyond all bounds. A population of less than nineteen millions is expected to support an army of more than half a million of men on active service. To make up the number, the clerk is taken from the counting-house, the tradesman from his shop, and the peasant from the field. Women are everywhere performing more than their usual share of labor, and coarse work of the world. An act of hostility on the part of Austria, such as the entrance of Marshal BENEDEK into Prussian territory, might make the people forget these hardships in hatred of the enemy, but at present the discontent is chiefly with their own Government. Not until the enemy has struck a blow will the King have a really zealous and warlike army. As long as peace is preserved there is the possibility that this disposition of the Prussian people may have some influence upon the Ministerial policy. The Middle States, which have not yet given up hopes of reconciliation, are, no doubt, encouraged by this disinclination for war to persevere in their efforts. Their own limited power, however, and the cumbrous machinery of the Confederation, are likely to interpose great obstacles to effective action.

The Policy of the Neutral Powers in the Approaching War.

From the Independance Belge, June 7.

If war breaks out what will be the attitude of the neutral powers? At Vienna the people flatter themselves that Russia will be with Austria against Prussia. That the St. Petersburg cabinet has seen with the same displeasure as the rest of Europe the ambitious and conquering feeling of Count BISMARCK is all the more easy to understand, because the extension of a Prussian maritime state in the Baltic, and the possession by Germany of the two Duchies of the Elbe might interfere with the development of Russia's own navy and deprive her some day of the keys of the North Sea, still entrusted to the enfeebled but neutral hands of Denmark. But absorbed as she is by her internal transformation, connected by friendship with the Prussian Court, and with but little sympathy for that of Vienna, it is to be presumed ths. Russia will not interfere in the struggle except in the last extremity. It is possible that England and France will observe the same with this difference, however, that France, vexed, and with justice, by the failure of her last pacific attempts, and morally obliged to sustain Italy, should she be threatened in regard to the results of the campaign of 1859, might be more quickly led to join in the conflict than the two other powers. Already people say in Paris that a shot is fired, whether it be either in Italy or beyond the Rhine, the *Moniteur* will announce the formation of two corps of observation upon the eastern frontier of the Empire.

PORTO RICO.

The Fire at Mayaguez—Timely Aid Rendered by the Crew of the Bienville.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 21.

Commander WORDEN, of the United States steamer *Bienville*, in a communication received by the Navy Department, dated Aspinwall, June 11, gives the particulars of the fire at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, by which 200 houses were destroyed. At the request of the Military Governor and the Mayor of the town, Commander WORDEN dispatched a force in charge of the Executive officer to the assistance of the inhabitants. He incloses copies of two letters from the authorities, saying they will ever hold in most grateful remembrance the important and humane services rendered by the crew of the *Bienville* in the extinguishment of the fire.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Caulkers' Strike in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 21.

The ship *Archer*, which occasioned the strike among the caulkers, has been stripped, caulked, sheathed and recoppered by the master mechanics of Boston and their apprentices, and it is expected that the vessel will be ready next week to leave for New-York and load for San Francisco.

A billiard match for the championship of Massachusetts and a purse of $250, fifteen hundred points, was played last night by E. DANIELS and R. E. WILMARTH. DANIELS was the victor, thus retaining the champion cue. Time of game, five hours.

The steamship *China* arrived here from Halifax at 5:30 o'clock this morning. Her mails and the newspaper bag for the Associated Press were forwarded to New-York by the morning train, which is due there about 6 o'clock this evening.

Temperance Matters.

ITHACA, N. Y., Thursday, June 21.

The New-York State Temperance Society has just closed one of its most interesting sessions in this village, Gen. J. S. SMITH, President. Rev. J. F. FALWELL was elected Secretary. Many of the earnest friends of the cause were present. Advanced action on the subject of prohibition was taken. Enthusiastic public meetings were held, one for the children, addressed by Gen. SMITH, and Rev. Messrs. STEELE, of Auburn, SEARLES, of Ithaca, and PAGE, of Trumansburgh. There were two other meetings addressed by Rev. Messrs. SPENCER and HILDRETH, of New-York, and others.

A committee was appointed to raise $100,000 as a fund for the Society. The subscriptions commenced with the gift of $1,000 by Hon. HEMAN CAMP, of Trumansburgh.

Destructive Fire in St. Joseph, Mo.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Thursday, June 21.

A fire occurred in Market-square this morning, destroying property valued at about $360,000, and insured for about $175,000 in New-York, Hartford and New-Haven offices. The principal losers are WYETH & Co., $110,000; FLOYD & Co., $25,000; KAHN & Co., $40,000; FRED. BEARMAN, $28,000; JOHN CORBY, $80,000; SCHLOSS & KAHN, $20,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Steamer Dacotah Disabled.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 21.

A letter received here says that the steamer *Dacotah*, Capt. HARDY, from New-York for Rio Janeiro, put into Surinam May 19, with machinery broken down. Assistance had been tendered by the authorities, and she would refit and proceed.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Enforcement by the Police—Judge Cardoso's Decision—The Old Excise Board to Sit To-day, and Possibly Grant Licenses—A Queer Muddle—Doings in the Police Courts.

Never before, probably, were so many prisoners wearing heavy gold watch-chains, magnificent finger-rings and superb diamonds at any one time in custody in our Police Courts. This was the class of prisoners who awaited the arrival of Justice LEDWITH, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, and who, after having lain in the cells of the several west side Police stations all night, now made the court-room a Babel in their clamor for a speedy hearing. The Judge entered at about 8 o'clock, and no sooner had he taken his seat than the uproar became deafening; and in simple charity toward his auricular organs he was constrained to bundle the whole party off into the large examination chamber in the rear of the court-room, bidding them wait until he could complete his examination of the ordinary Police returns of the morning. These consumed about an hour and a half; and having dispatched this branch of the morning's business, the Judge declined to draw up warrants for the multitude that awaited his pleasure, and then, taking Policeman SCHLEICHER into the rear court-room to write bail-papers for the prisoners, went among the impatient venders. Every man of the party had a special and imperative engagement at precisely 11 o'clock, and, of course, every man pressed his examination first; but Justice LEDWITH very quietly took up the names in the order of the Police records before him, and declined to lend an ear to any entreaty. He could not, he said, give each of the prisoners that formal examination which might be claimed under the law; for to undertake such a task would be to surrender his Court for an indefinite period to the license business exclusively. Therefore, gentlemen must be satisfied with a more expeditious mede of procedure; and if every prisoner would have bail ready, there might be a dim hope of getting throu h before nightfall. The charge in nearly every instance was that the accused had exposed liquors for sale, and the requirement invariably was that the prisoner should give $100 bail to appear for trial in the Court of General Sessions.

JUDGE CARDOZO'S DECISION.

At about noon all four of the Police Justices sitting—LEDWITH, KELLY, DOWLING and MANSFIELD—had disposed of the venders whom the Police had arrested over night; but the Police were rearresting the dealers almost immediately after their dismissal, and wherever a vender left a clerk behind the vigilant officers took him also into custody, and the prospect was that again—as on Wednesday evening, the Magistrates might be compelled to keep their Courts open until 7, 8 and 9 o'clock. How sensibly, then, the Justices felt the relief which was imparted by Judge CARDOZO's opinion, tidings of which reached them during the hour of recess, may readily be imagined. The Magistrates hastened down to the City Hall to assure themselves, and after hurried interviews with the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, they returned to their respective benches, prepared to give joy to the liquor-dealers.

THE OLD BOARD OF EXCISE,

also, hailed the opinion of Judge CARDOZO with delight; and immediately after the declaration had been made that the Excise Law of 1866 is unconstitutional and void, Messrs. ROBERT D. HOLMES and WILLIAM J. HAMETT sent out invitations to the members and officers of the Old Excise Board, calling them together at Mr. HAMETT's office, in Centre-street, at 9 o'clock this morning. It is rumored that Messrs. HOLMES & Co. intend to open their office this morning, and grant license to every dealer whom the Excise Board of Mott-street have not licensed. If the rumor be well founded, then here is to be a muddle.

Meantime, Mr. JOHN HAHN, President of the New-York Liquor-Dealers' City and County Protective Society, procured an injunction, yesterday afternoon, and served copies thereof, last evening, upon all the Police Captains of the City.

THE ARRESTS.

The following-named venders were arrested on Wednesday night and taken before Justice LEDWITH yesterday morning:

Jos. G. Josneg, 536 6th-av.	John Burke, 332 7th-av.
J. T. Worthington, 127 Prince.	Robert Theodas, 606 7th av.
Jos. Cazeno, 699 9th-av.	Peter Sheridan, 452 8th-av.
Henry McGuin, N. W. cor. 6th-av. and 32d.	Patrick Kelly, 168 8th-av.
M. Callahar, 306 10th-av.	L. Hoffman, 446 W. 42d.
L. Schroeder, 1,158 Broadway.	F. Langran, 276 W. 27th.
H. Imken, 55 Mercer.	John Kennedy, 502 Hudson.
T. Keenan, 349 1st-av.	Peter Hynes, 345 7th-av.
A. Wasby, 72 Greenwich-av.	William McNamara, 87 W. 24th.
W. Morrisy, 720 W. 28th.	Louis Hemach, 464 6th-av.
Wm. Dooling, 324 Hudson.	John H. Myers, 376 6th-av.
J. Mach, 684 Greenwich.	J. H. Bulwinkle, 631 6th-av.
George Murray, 486 6th-av.	Eida Tewns, 636 6th-av.
John Cowan, 348 6th-av.	J. Enscoe, 950 Broadway.
R. Hanish, 82 Bedford.	Richard Hines, 161 11th-av.

The above-named having been bailed in $100 each, the cases were reserved until afternoon. At 3 o'clock Justice LEDWITH returned from down town, where he had enjoyed an interview with Judge CARDOZO, and seven dealers being in Court, whom the Police had apprehended during the recess, the Judge addressed them, saying that inasmuch as a Judge of a higher Court had decided that the Excise Law is utterly unconstitutional and void, there seemed but one course for him to pursue, namely: to note the names of the prisoners before him and release them on their own parole. Should a higher Court than Judge CARDOZO's decision, and if the persons now in Court should be wanted, he would send for them. The prisoners, whom Justice LEDWITH then released from restraint, rendered their names as follows:

D. O'Neil, 654 Greenwich.	James Dermott, 284 4th-st.
Patrick Gelder, 16 Downing.	Geo. Buckland, 370 4th-av.
T. Donohoe, 204 7th-av.	John McNeil, 100 W. 19th.
Michael Moloney, 21st-st. and 10th-av.	Henry McGinn, 32 6th-av.

At the Tombs, the following-named dealers were arraigned before Justice DOWLING:

Louis Loorz, 45 Whitehall.	Jos. McDermott, 32 New-Bowery.
Aug Mohkin, 76 Robinson.	Philip Maguire, 21 Morris.
C. Vonsselen, 620 Greenwich.	John Harbald, 33 Park.
A. Shnabenberg, 226 Church.	M. Fariel, 105 North Moore.
C. Gunkel, 66 Greenwich.	Daniel Doren, 18 Roosevelt.
Michael Meloy, 71 James.	Patrick W. Dougherty, 40 Washington.
C. Jedderks, 217 Church.	Francis Kirk, 3 James-slip.
Aug. Ahrenke, 81 Liberty.	Philip Burke, 100 Nassau.
Michael Glynn, 292 Mott.	John P. Clark, 95 Fulton.
Robert Gard, 10 Roosevelt.	Philip Clark, 62 Cherry.
Charles Golten, 217 Church.	Harry Hill, 26 East Houston.
Died. Kelly, 7 James.	Michael Landin, 17 Ann.
G. Fitchell, 248-250 Fulton.	P. O'Donohue, 17 West.
John Conway, 34 Oliver.	P. McLaughlin, 113 Mulberry.
Daniel Sweeney, 24 City Hall-place.	P. Sullivan, 471 Greenwich.
P. Matthews, 19 James-slip.	
John Duane, 149 Fulton.	
Edward O'Connor, 221 Mott.	

The above-named were required to find $100 bail each to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions, and in the afternoon, after Judge CARDOZO's decision had been made known, Justice DOWLING discharged the following named on their own parole:

Henry Limmerman, 151 Grand.	Matthew McParlen, 188 Hester.
James Coyle, 56 Roosevelt.	Jere. Murphy, 120 Worth.
John McGuire, 8 and 10 Centre.	Chas. Vansulen, 429 Greenwich.
John Saul, 18 Desbrosses.	Dennis Driscoll, 111 Nassau.
George Burns, 18 Centre.	John Fitzpatrick, 33 Oak.
Patrick F. Berg, 221 Mott.	

At the Yorkville Court, before Justice KELLY, the following-named dealers were arraigned and held to bail in $300 each to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions:

Patrick Boylen, 2d-av., corner 22d-st.	James Ganswd, 80th-st., near 2d-av.
Mary Kenney, 90th, between 3d and 4th Avs.	John Dagan, 53d-st. and Broadway.
Patrick Brennan, 685 2d-av.	Henry Meyer, 51st-st. and 8th-av.
Pat. McDonnell, 836 2d-av.	Edward Murphy, 31st-st. and 2d-av.
Henry W. Willing, 1,264 3d-av.	Nicholas Haffman, 607 2d-av.
Egward Byrns, 10th-av., near 44th-st.	John H. Hanack, 695 2d-av.
On Staten Island Capt. all dealers who exposed liquors for sale without license; but they were almost immediately discharged by Justice GARRETT, long before any tidings of Judge CARDOZO's opinion had reached the island, the Justice's view of the case being that the Metropolitan Board of Excise has not jurisdiction over the villages of New-Brighton, Edgewater and Factoryville.	HOLBROOK's men arrested

The following named liquor dealers were arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court on charges of selling without license, and were held in $200 bail each by Justice MANSFIELD:

Patrick Hays, 174 Cherry.	Catharine Voltze, 227 Broome.
Philip Behindler, 149 Forsyth.	Fred. Klein, 202 East 11th.
Jos. Kuhlens, 26 Hester.	Fred. Wagner, 308 Stanton.
Henry Steckman, 122 Hester.	Catharine Baker, 264 Stanton.
Francis Lanseggar, 78 Canal.	Barney Rourke, 107 Canal.
Henrol, 178 Av. C.	John Johnson, 19 Forsyth.
Jno. Schwarmer, 217 Lewis.	Dennis Daley, 145 Cherry.
John Riley, 204½ South.	John Muller, 180 Forsyth.
Thomas W. Hennessey, 245 Bowery.	Rob't Blaney, 335 E. 9th.
Owen Moran, 146 Cherry.	Philip Lynch, 138 Cherry.
Hugh McQuade, 204 Division.	John McManus, 170 Cherry.
Wm. Kraft, 92 Avenue B.	Pat'k McBride, 184 Cherry.
Arme Volkman, 331 E. 10th.	John Griffin, 478 Water.
John Garrity, 20 Bayard.	Julia Roey, 254 E. 13th.
Patrick Madden, 107 Canal.	Pat. McGuire, 416 East 16th.
Chas. Schreiber, 21 Christie.	Chris. Kick, 164½ Orchard.
David Williams, 351 Bowery.	Owen McPhillips, 43 Columbia.
Francis Riley, 91 East 11th.	Austin McHale, 93 Mott.
Lawrence Cosgrove, 143 Avenue A.	Valentine King, 312 Monroe.
Herman Kuhlenkamp, 54 Christie.	Alex. Ehrabsacher, 53 Allen.
Jas. Curran, 121 Broome.	Amelia Seiger, 342 Division.
Fred. W. Stradman, 108 Avenue D.	Fred. Barson.
Lewis Toeffer, 101 Forsyth.	Wm. McGrath, 240 Stanton.
Chas. Fuchs, 314 East 9th.	Henry Nolkmen, 231 E. 10th.
Ambrose Burkhardt, 113 Willett.	Henry Gunther, 145 Bowery.
John Schneider, 88 Sheriff.	Thos. Smith, 179 Avenue C.
Fred. Sefter, 34 Jackson.	Philip Fartland, 211 Av. C.
Patrick Dunn, 132 Av. C.	Thos. McCauley, 323 E. 8th.
Fred. Berren, 276 East Houston.	Jos. Zolowski, 19 Allen.
Casper Hemmelman, 223 5th.	Martin Jackmer, 82 Delancey.
	Mary Connor, 196 Lewis.
	Wm. Heiles, 177 Bowery.
	Eliza Muller, 84 Christie.
	James Mangin, 245 Bowery.

Justice MANSFIELD held open his Court until 9 o'clock last night, with a view to the liberation of such venders as the Police might arrest after the usual court hours. The number of persons whom he thus saved the ignominy of incarceration in station-house cells may be inferred from the following table, showing the number of liquor-dealers arrested on Wednesday night:

Precincts.	Arrests.	Precincts.	Arrests.
1	9	17	6
2	20	18	20
3	11	19	20
4	26	20	10
5	35	21	22
6	22	22	4
7	1	23	5
8	8	24	
9	7	26	
10	26	27	
11	42	27	13
12	6	29	19
13	14	29	23
14	2	30	3
15	9	31	2
16	10	32	
Total			414

HOW THE POLICE MAY WIN.

The Metropolitan Police are still under orders to arrest every vender who may have for sale, without license, any spirituous or malt liquors; and if they apprehend any persons after the closing of the Police Courts, they must take the prisoners to their respective Stations, and there hold them until the opening of the Courts in the morning. This imprisonment or liability to imprisonment in the Station-house cells, is expected to be more potent than all the fines or other penalties that are known to the law; and it is assumed that after a night or two on the vermin-ridden benches in such cells as they have down in the Sixth Ward or the Eighth, the venders will elect either to take out license or to abandon the liquor traffic.

Mr. MANIERRE, Treasurer of the Excise Board, had received, at the close of yesterday, $1,060,000.

THE STRONG-BENNETT LIBEL CASE.

Seventh Day's Proceedings—Summing up of Counsel—Mr. J. T. Williams for the Defence, and Mr. G. T. Jenks for the Prosecution—Judge Barnard's Charge to the Jury.

The case of Senator DEMAS STRONG *vs.* GEORGE C. BENNETT, was argued yesterday before Judge BARNARD, in the Kings County Circuit Court. Much interest has attached to this case, owing to the responsible public position occupied by the plaintiff, and the reiterated and wide-spread attacks made upon him through the columns of the Brooklyn *Times*, of which Mr. BENNETT is proprietor. When the case was brought into Court the defendant admitted the publication of the alleged libelous article, and set up a plea of justification, thus virtually throwing the prosecution upon the hands of the defence. Six days have been consumed in taking testimony, and among the witnesses examined were Lieut.-Gov. ALVORD, Senators LAIMBEER, FOLGER, ANDREWS and COLE, and a number of "lobbymen," lawyers and others. The alleged libel is contained in a letter written from Albany to the Brooklyn *Times* by EDWARD MCMULLEN, formerly a member of the Assembly from Brooklyn. The exceptional language used is as follows: "I don't know that Senator STRONG was paid $10,000 or $20,000, but I do know that such sums were ready to be paid, and furthermore I know that a Senator who would try to bribe a member of the Assembly, and who as an individual *has bribed members of the Legislature*, would not be very tender-hearted on this subject—and DEMAS STRONG *is that man.*" This language was used in reference to his vote in favor of the bill permitting the New-York Central Railroad Company to increase the rates of fare over their road.

The testimony having been all taken on Wednesday, the principal features of which have appeared in the TIMES, the argument was set down for yesterday. Mr. I. T. WILLIAMS, counsel for the defence, commenced the summing up. He paid a handsome tribute to the ability and fairness of the counsel for the plaintiff, (Mr. JENKS,) who was to follow him in the argument. He said his learned friend on the opposite side would like nothing better than that he (WILLIAMS) should misstate the testimony or commit a blunder in his summing up. Such an error would give his friend every advantage, as he has the privilege of addressing the last word to the ear of the Jury. I shall, therefore, and because I have no desire to do otherwise, endeavor to present this case to you fairly, and only in such manner as is warranted by the evidence. I have no personal feeling in this matter, and in what I say am simply consulting the interest of my client. Mr. STRONG, so far as I know, and as I believe, has ever spoken of me with kindness, and our intercourse has been pleasant and agreeable. We feel that in conducting this case we have been intrusted with a great public duty. It is not a mere question between my client and the plaintiff, but the whole country is interested in the result of this action. The question is one involving the honor and integrity of our legislators, and to ascertain whether or not the wholesale charges of corruption and fraud made against our representatives at Albany have truth for their foundation. Other things as well as money are interested in this case, because New-York sets to them an example in legislation as well as in other matters, and if a corrupt Legislature is sustained among us it will be sustained elsewhere. The counsel proceeded to explain to the jury the nature of the "lobby members" of the Legislature, their manner of influencing members, committees, &c., to secure legislation upon bills which they are paid to work over, and secure action upon favorably or otherwise. He expatiated upon their sense of "honor," which is not too acute to prevent them from resorting to bribes to secure their ends, but does prevent their telling of it afterward. It was this kind of witnesses, he said, that we have had to deal with—men who knew that if they told the truth in regard to what they did at Albany, they opened the doors of the Penitentiary for their reception. They would show the part they had taken in corrupting legislators, and for this offence the law provides a severe penalty. The counsel then reviewed the testimony introduced during the trial, claiming that the statements published by his client were fully justified by the proof. Mr. WILLIAMS spoke slowly and employed much ingenuity and tact in presenting his points to the jury in a most forcible manner. His speech occupied fully three hours.

Mr. G. T. JENKS, counsel for the plaintiff, followed in an able argument of nearly three hours' duration, indulging in considerable sarcasm at the expense of Mr. WILLIAMS. He set forth the good character of his client, and the extent to which he had been injured by the publications in the *Brooklyn Times*, claiming a verdict in his favor to the full amount ($10,000) asked for.

Judge BARNARD then delivered his charge to the jury, stating primarily that the article complained of possessed all the elements of a direct libel, and came within the law relating to that subject. He said that if the plaintiff had held high official positions, and at the time the libel was published he held the dignified office of a State Senator. He stated that the liberty of the press was well defined in this country, and the defendant had a right to publish the libel *provided it was true.* The question for you to decide is whether or not he has established the truth of the charges which he has made. You are to view the evidence in this light and for this purpose. The first point to which your attention is called is as to Mr. STRONG's having, as an individual, bribed a member of the Legislature. The facts as shown are these: a Mr. JOHNSON wanted legislation on the Kerr Burglar bill; he employed Mr. STRONG to go to Albany for that purpose; he there saw a member of Assembly and secured his influence for the bill; was introduced to WELCH and gave to him the $500 which JOHNSON had given him to use for the bill; WELCH received the money but declined to state what he did with it. You are to decide whether or not Mr. STRONG acted as the agent of JOHNSON in corrupting a legislator. The same points are to be considered by you in the matter of the $175 in the MACKAY transaction. In regard to the transaction which Mr. FUNK testifies to, if his story be true it establishes the fact that Mr. STRONG was a legislator who could not be trusted. He on oath denies this *in toto.* Mrs. COYLE, however, corroborated FUNK in certain extent, and Mr. CROOK and Mr. BERGEN testify to some things which controvert their statements. You are to weigh this evidence and reconcile it if possible. That is your duty. You must first look at all the evidence and see if it fully justifies the publication of the article complained of. If you think he has failed to justify, then you are to decide how far the evidence shall go in mitigation of damages, the character of the plaintiff, as to the mitigation of damages, the character of the accused previous to this publication. If his character was that of a corrupt legislator and a bad man, he cannot have been injured by this publication. You must weigh well the evidence and find a verdict according to your conscience.

The charge of the Judge was quite lengthy, covering all the transactions brought out in the evidence in which Senator STRONG was interested, and applying the law thereto. He was exceedingly lucid in all his explanations, and entirely unbiased in his language. The Jury retired at 4:15, and had not agreed upon a verdict at a late hour.

The jury retired at 4 o'clock, and after an absence of about three hours returned a verdict of six cents for the plaintiff.

THE PRINCE-STREET MURDER.

Inquest by Coroner Wildey—Verdict Against Jeremiah O'Brien.

Coroner WILDEY impanneled a Jury yesterday morning at the Wooster-street Police Station, and took the testimony of Mrs. CUTLER and the feminine boarders in the house wherein KATE SMITH was murdered on Wednesday evening, as detailed in yesterday morning's TIMES. The essential testimony in the case is as follows:

Amanda Cutler, sworn: I keep a boarding-house at No. 139 Prince-street; deceased came to board with me in May last; the prisoner used to visit her; I understand that he went away to Canada, and returned some time ago; I heard that he struck her on Saturday night last, and that she made a complaint against him: on Saturday at about four o'clock a note came to the house, and I understood that she answered it; at about five o'clock Flora Sinclair came and told me that the prisoner was up stairs with deceased; I ran up stairs and saw deceased and prisoner kneeling in front of each other; deceased begged him for the sake of the love he bore her and his mother to give her the knife which he held in his hand; shortly afterward she ran from the room; he followed and overtook her in the hall of the second story, where I saw the prisoner stab her in the back; I have no recollection of what occurred after this.

Matthew Glynn, Patrolman of the Eighth Precinct, sworn: At about five o'clock yesterday afternoon two women came to the Station-house and said there was a disturbance at No. 139 Prince-street; I was sent there by Capt. Mills; I found deceased lying on the first landing; the prisoner was lying with his head near hers; he appeared unconscious; I procured assistance and carried him down stairs; there was a large pool of blood where the bodies lay; I found the knife on the second flight of stairs; after a time the prisoner revived, and I took him to the Station-house.

Frank Newman, of No. 42 Thompson-street, keeper of a fish-stand on the southwest corner of Greene and Prince streets, testified the prisoner stole the knife from him.

Wooster Beach, Jr., M. D., sworn: Last evening I was called by Capt. Mills to see the deceased and the prisoner; the latter, I found, had several severe cuts on the face, neck and head; the wounds on the neck were slight and superficial; those on the head were more serious; one was very deep, dividing the scalp and penetrating to the skull; it was about six inches in length; Dr. JAMES was in attendance, and dressed the wounds; I have made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of deceased; I found it partially dressed, lying in a pool of blood; on the back was a large penetrating wound; opening the body, I traced this wound almost directly forward from between the seventh and eighth ribs to a point in front between the third and fourth ribs, and about an inch from the sternum, passing almost entirely through the body, and puncturing the lung and upper portion of the heart; death must have occurred almost immediately after the wound was received.

The Jury having rendered a verdict against JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, he was subjected to the usual formal examination, with result as follows: "My name is JEREMIAH O'BRIEN; I am a machinist, about 21 years of age; I was born in this City; the girl drove me crazy." Nothing is known of the victim except that she was 21 years of age and born in the United States.

CHOLERA.

In the City—On Board the Illinois—Letter from Antwerp.

The body of ANN CROSBY, the colored woman who died of cholera at No. 298 Church-street, on Wednesday evening, was lying last evening where the woman died, there being no friends to pay the expense of burial.

At 3 o'clock last evening EDWARD MILLER, a colored man, was taken into the Oak-street Police Station, suffering from severe cramps. He was attended by Drs. HUDSON and ANDERSON, and the latter pronounced it a case of ordinary cholera morbus.

Mrs. MALONE was taken ill at No. 104 East Broadway, at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, with painless diarrhœa, cramps, vomiting and collapse. At noon she had rallied from collapse; the rice-water discharges had ceased, and there was hope of her complete recovery.

Patrolman PECK, of the First Precinct Police, who was reported down with cholera at No. 168 Delancey-street, was visited on Wednesday evening by Dr. EMERSON, and was found to be suffering from mere diarrhœa.

President SCHULTZ learned yesterday morning that cholera had again attacked the passengers on board the steamer *Illinois*, lying in the Lower Bay.

Mrs. SIMPSON, of No. 19 Mulberry-street, was taken with premonitory symptoms of cholera yesterday morning, and as she had no friends she was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Gov. ANDERSON, from Washington, having been sent to this City by Secretary SEWARD to aid the Board of Health and Quarantine Commissioners in keeping cholera out of the City, accompanied President SCHULTZ to the office of CYRUS CURTISS, Esq., yesterday morning, and a conference was held, the result of which has not been made public.

THE OAK-STREET CHOLERA CASE.

A reporter visited, yesterday afternoon, the tenant-house No. 36 Oak-street, in which Mrs. JANE MCCLOY died a few days ago. The house is clean and in good order. It contains thirty-six rooms, in which nineteen families, or a total of forty-seven persons, reside; and although old in style, the ceilings are high and windows plenty. The house is thoroughly clean in every part, and is certainly in excellent hands, and inhabited by an industrious class, whose means, rather than their inclinations, compel them to live amid the slums of the Fourth Ward.

CHOLERA AT ANTWERP.

The following is an extract from a letter which was received yesterday by Messrs. W. F. SMITH'S SONS, of No. 53 Beaver-street, from Messrs. STEINMAN & Co., of Antwerp:

ANTWERP, May 31, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: Inclosed you will find a list of the passengers who died and those who are still lying sick at the hospita at Fort Liefkenshoek, taken from the ship *Agnes*, which vessel was to have sailed hence for New-York on the 13th inst., but was detained by the breaking out of thirteen cases of cholera. The Government officials, as also the Marine Commissioners, took, with praiseworthy activity, all steps and enforced regulations which were necessary to prevent the further spread of the poison.

A fort was put in proper state to be occupied as a hospital for the sick; experienced physicians were put in charge; nurses and soldiers, who offered their services, did their utmost to alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted. Four Sisters of Charity took charge of the women and children, and the Protestant and Catholic Clergy were untiring in their ministrations. We sent fresh meats, bread and vegetables to the fort daily, and visited the sick personally to see that they received the best of treatment. We supplied clean and new bedding twice, burning that which had been used.

Whether the disease was first brought into his system there, or whether he contracted it after moving, is a subject yet in abeyance, and must be decided by the authorities. The house he moved into and in which he died is a three-story tenement house, placed on low grounds, with stagnant pools completely encircling it—a very hot-bed for cholera. Under this one roof no less than six families dwell, in all 30 souls.

BRADLEY was a man of intemperate habits, as was also his wife. To such an extent of poverty had his evil habits brought him that, though earning wages of $18 per week, he died without the common necessaries of life.

Sunday BRADLEY passed away in the lager-beer saloons and rum-shops that infest his neighborhood, in company with another, who has since been taken down with the same disease.

On Monday morning he did not feel well enough to go to work, and mentioned to the neighbors that he felt the effect of the beer he had drunk. At 10 A. M. he was attacked with symptoms of cholera, and Dr. MARTIN was summoned. Vomiting, cramps and purging ensued, together with copious discharges of rice water; and at 2 A. M. of Tuesday he expired in horrible convulsions. The Doctor immediately ordered the bedding and clothes used by the deceased to be buried, and saw to the instructions fulfilled—but had hardly reached home when he was recalled to prescribe for a daughter of BRADLEY, aged 11, who died the same night at 11 P. M., with all the characteristics of cholera. The Doctor unwilling to alarm the neighborhood and fearful of an epidemic, kept to himself the name of the dread disease; but that the seed had been sown, and who can tell when the sickle will be till. On Wednesday Mrs. BRADLEY was attacked, and immediately afterward a respectable German, by name AUGUST REUGANTHAL, came to his home from the foundry where he was employed and took to his bed.

His house was situated some 100 feet from that of BRADLEY's, in what is called Dutch Lane, the whole of the inhabitants of which, save those who reside in the Central Railroad Company's house, being quite well-to-do Germans. No communication had been had between REUGENTHAL's house and that of BRADLEY, and it remains a mystery as to how the seeds of the dread disease were engrafted into this clean German family. Possibly fright was the cause, REUGENTHAL being very much in dread, and forever speaking of cholera.

Dr. BRAIN was quickly in attendance on this man, but with no avail, as he died at 4 A. M. on Thursday.

While he was sick a fifth person was stricken—ANDREW ROADS, aged 34, a native of Germany, and a dock laborer, residing some two doors north of REUGENTHAL. He also—though under the care of Dr. GREEN, for over six years in succession Mayor of this city—died this morning at 4 o'clock.

Yesterday afternoon Mayor GREEN, seeing that matters had taken such a turn, and that cholera was already in our midst, nominated Dr. JAS. S. GREEN as Sanitary Health Officer, with full power to act as he should see fit in the premises. Under his able direction, a staff of assistants was organized, and, having put them in communication with the Phœnix Disinfectant Company of this City, proceeded to work, using large force of men and teams, and a plentiful supply of powder, to disinfect the whole surroundings of Dutch Lane.

Exploits of a Medical Graduate.

Dr. EDWARD MONTAGUE SCOTT, a graduate of Corpus Christie College, England, was taken before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, and required to answer the charge of Mrs. GABRIELLE SAELZER, of No. 115 Clinton-place, accusing him of theft. Mrs. SAELZER testified that on the 2d inst. SCOTT stole gold bracelets, breastpins, lockets, and other articles, valued at $200, from her house. The accused had engaged board at the house, and after staying one night fled with the articles which he had secured by entering several rooms by means of false keys. During the examination the prisoner created a scene by pretending to take poison.

After the charge had been made SCOTT professed to become penitent, and acknowledged his guilt. He was accordingly committed for trial in default of $3,000 bail.

It is alleged that a short time ago SCOTT swindled Mr. E. T. OTIS, who does business at No. 19 Broadway, out of a horse and carriage, valued at $800. It is also said that he stole $1,100 worth of jewelry, silverware and other articles, from the house No

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

UNION TRUST COM'Y
OF NEW-YORK.
No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.
CAPITAL..$1,000,000
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.
THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for married women, Guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.
IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad, or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
A. V. STOUT, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice-Presidents.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
A. A. LOW, DAVID DOWS,
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., BENJ. H. HUTTON,
W. R. TRAVERS, FRANCIS SKIDDY,
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J. B. JOHNSTON, HENRY E. DAVIES,
J. M. WATERBURY, HENRY K. BOGERT,
FREEMAN CLARKE, E. B. WESLEY,
AMASA J. PARKER, GEORGE W. CUYLER,
ALLEN MUNROE, JAMES M. MCLEAN,
DANIEL C. HOWELL, ELISHA RIGGS,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, JAMES FORSYTH,
JOHN MAGEE, J. W. FREEMAN,
WM. F. RUSSELL, WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.

THE CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, No. 156 Broadway.
ORGANIZED JULY, 1860.
CASH CAPITAL................................$250,000 00
ASSETS, JUNE 1, 1866........................296,251 41
LOSSES UNPAID......................................NONE.
At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:
HUGH LAING, ROBERT M. BRUCE,
EFFINGH'M TOWNSEND, JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
CHAS. R. SWORDS, ISRAEL CORSE,
D. HENRY HAIGHT, A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
SILAS BRONSON, HENRY S. LEVERICH,
AMOS R. ENO, JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
JOHN WATSON, JOHN R. WILLIS,
SAMUEL WILLETS, PRESTON H. HODGES,
GEO. GRISWOLD, WALTER BARNES,
NOAH S. HUNT, HENRY COFFIN,
THOMAS SMULL, JOHN D. GRIFFIN,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND, WILLIAM K. STRONG,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN, J. H. HOLCOMB,
URIAH J. SMITH, THOMAS H. FAILE,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1866.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS.
NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN
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BROKERS IN
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Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

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GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.
BANKER'S COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.
NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meeting held this date, unanimously adopted the following, viz.:
Resolved, That a call for fifty (50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of June, 1866, be and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 3 P. M., being fifty dollars ($50) on each share issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company.
Resolved, That said payments may be made until and inclusive of the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June.
In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, the same, with the amount paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August, 1866.
Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the payment and surrender of the certificates of scrip stock at the Company's office.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—LAST NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK AND BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the trust imposed upon them, have obtained a decree of foreclosure and sale, under and by the terms of which the property and franchise of the Company will be sold at public auction on the 9th day of July next.
All holders of the bonds and stock of the Company who wish to protect their interest at such sale must deposit their bonds and stock with the Union Trust Company of New-York on or before the 25th day of June next.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.
G. W. STANTON, Jr.,
BLAKELY WILSON, } Committee.
JOHN ELLIOTT.

OFFICE OF DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.
THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF THE STOCK OF THE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, of Michigan, having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed:
Certificate No. 31, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 500 shares.
Certificate No. 45, in name of Edward Haight, for 125 shares.
Certificate No. 44, in name of George Ellis, 125 shares.
Certificate No. 33, in name of C. Eschmieler, 100 shares.
By order of Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1866.
THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., (unless previously redeemed.)
Certificate No. 47, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 75 shares.
Certificate No. 50, in name of Satterlee & Co., for 100 shares.
Certificate No. 22, in name of Charles F. Stephenson, for 50 shares.
By order of the Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN CONformity with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, in such cases made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the BURLINGTON BANK, in the City of Burlington, and State aforesaid, must be presented for redemption at the Mechanics' National Bank, in said City and State, or at the Philadelphia National Bank, in the City of Philadelphia, or at the Park National Bank, in the City of New-York, within one year from this date, or that the funds held by said Bank for the redemption of such notes will be distributed among the stockholders of said bank.
Dated May 1, 1866. JOSEPH ASKEW, President.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 16, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds of Allegheny, that the coupons on said bonds coming due July 1, 1866, will be paid on said day (less the State tax) at the Bank of Pittsburgh, in the City of Pittsburgh, Penn.
D. MACFERRON,
Treasurer of Allegheny City.

LOST OR MISLAID—THE FOLLOWING CERtificates of stock of the Kip and Buell Gold Mining Company, viz.: No. 616, for 150 shares; No. 648, for 300 shares; No. 649, for 100 shares; No. 650, for 100 shares. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same. A reward will be paid for their return to
THOMAS CRANE, No. 106 Madison-av.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS!—The interest due July 1, 1866, upon the City of Keokuk 8 per cent. Compromise Bonds, will be paid on presentation of the coupons, on and after MONDAY, July 2, at the Central National Bank, New-York.

$10,000 WANTED ON MORTGAGE for three or five years by a responsible party on improved property; cost four times the amount. Principals only please address S. M., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE Land Scrips purchased and for sale by
C. & G. WOODMAN,
No. 60 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,
NO. 46 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
BUYS AND SELLS
FARM MORTGAGE BONDS and RAILWAY SECURITIES of every description, not sold at the Stock Exchanges.

TELEGRAPH
AND
EXPRESS STOCKS.
ALL TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS ON HAND READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

LIPPMANN & ELLERY,
BANKERS, NO. 29 BROAD-ST.,
Members of New-York Stock Exchange,
DEALERS IN
EXPRESS
AND
TELEGRAPH STOCKS.
All the various issues bought and sold, and cash advances made.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	106	106¼	June, 7-30	102¾	102⅞
Coupon, '81	110¼	110⅜	July, 7-30	102⅞	102⅞
5-20 Regist'd, '62	102¾	103¼	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	112¼	112⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	103¼	103½	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	112¼	112½
5-20 Coupon, '64	102⅜	102¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	111¼	111⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	102⅜	103	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	110¼	110½
10-40 Registered	96¾	96⅞	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	109¼	109⅞
10-40 Coupon	96¾	96⅞	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	107¾	108¼
Curr'cy Certifcs	100½	100⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106⅞	106⅜
Gold	150½	150⅝	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	105¾	106⅛
August, 7-30	102½	102⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105⅝	105⅞

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS.
INSURANCE, BANK, MINING, PETROLEUM, EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH, GAS, RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS; ALSO, CITY, COUNTY, STATE AND NATIONAL SECURITIES RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, June 19, 1866.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at their office in Cincinnati on TUESDAY, the 17th of July, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., to vote upon the question of an increase of the capital stock of the Company five hundred thousand dollars. By order of the Board of Directors. F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage preferred bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—Coupons, and
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD—Coupons due July 1, 1866, will be paid at our office, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the 2d of July, less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, (Company's Office, No. 48 Exchange-place, Room No. 20, Third Floor.) NEW-YORK, June 18, 1866.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will remain closed until the 1st July next.
G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

NOTICE.—AT THE REGULAR MEETING OF the New-York Board of Fire Insurance Companies, held at the rooms of the Board on Wednesday, June 20, the following resolution was adopted and ordered to be published:
Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Board, the drying of cotton on roofs of buildings is a most dangerous and pernicious practice, and is such an increase of risk as renders the policies on the buildings and contents void.
FRANK W. BALLARD,
Secretary of the Board.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1866.
THE STATE OF TENNESSEE HAVING placed itself in a condition hereafter to meet the accruing interest on its public debt, the interest maturing on the 1st day of July, 1866, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic of the City of New-York.
W. BOSSON,
Commissioner for the State of Tennessee.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1866.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six Per Cent Interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before July 2 will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 C'TS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax.
Deposits in June draw interest from July 1.
ASSETS, $1,973,945 11.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Deposits made on or before July 1 will receive interest from that date.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.
Deposits made on or before July 2 will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5,000 and under, free of Government tax.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free from tax. Deposits made on or before July 1, draw interest from July 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST. Interest on all amounts, from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DENTISTS.—THE PRACTICE, FURNITURE and fixtures of a long-established Dental office for sale on Long Island. Price only $500. Address
DENTAL ADVERTISER,
No. 57 High-st., Brooklyn.

TO HATTERS—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A large hat factory, with four years' lease; all fitted up in working order, ½ hour from New-York; or would take a partner. A good competent hatter, with business connections, can make his own terms. Address, for three days, W. R., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND reliable young man, who can bring a good recommendation and command $1,000, to fill the vacancy of a retiring partner. Address BROKER, for two days, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 14th day of June, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Court, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1866:
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions; a panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

PERSONAL.

THE PERSON WHO HIRED HARRIET FENNEMORE at Castle Garden, on Monday last, and calling herself Mrs. Farrington, of No. 4 Bleecker-st., is notified to send her back, or the detectives will be put on her track. If this should meet the eye of the girl herself, she is notified that her brother is looking for her. Any person giving information of her whereabouts to JOHN BURNS, Esq., Castle Garden, New-York, will be suitably rewarded.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, June 13, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at the United States Government Warehouse, Hanover-st. and Delaware-av., Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, June 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large lot of quartermaster's stores, consisting in part as follows:
120 CORDS OAK AND PINE WOOD,
1 and 2-horse ambulances, benches, fire-boards, wheelbarrows, stove boxes, water buckets, boards, Venetian blinds, brackets, crowbars, brushes (assorted,) basins for stools, chairs, closets, cylinders, cauldrons, canteens, tin cups, chimney crocks, oil cans, carboys, chests, cocks (assorted,) soil containers, 1-horse carts, clamps (assorted,) drawers, dressers, doors, stove-pipe dampers, desks, stove-pipe elbows, felting, files (assorted,) grates, wagon and ambulance harness, screw-drivers, coal hods, cases of pigeon holes, gum hose, hoes assorted, hammers assorted, scrap iron, boiler iron, galvanized iron, wrought iron, door knobs, putty knives, ladders, litters, locks assorted, levers, coffee-mills, pincers assorted, glue-pots, stove-pipe, paint-pots, hose reels, stove-pipe rests, clothes racks, rasps (assorted,) rakes (assorted,) wagon and riding saddles, heating stoves, stools, shelves, scrapers, bed rests, coal screens, cooking stoves, sinks, supports, screws, shovels (assorted,) spades, sledges, shutters, stands, tables, table tops, trucks, bath tubs, tongs (assorted,) valves (assorted,) army and express wagons, sash weights, trestles, brooms (assorted,) shoeing boxes, iron bars, barrels, wrenches (assorted,) axes, horse blankets, ice boxes, metallic lifeboats, copper bits, basins, grain sacks, boilers (assorted,) riding bridles, hose couplings, gas burners, curry combs, halter chains, wagon covers, drums, water casks, iron safes, handcuffs, horse cards, forks (assorted,) portable forges, furnaces, gauges (assorted,) rope halters, fire hose, leather hose, hatchets, lumber, mallets, measures, camp kettles, lanterns, lath, picks and handles, pans (assorted,) gangway planks, punches (assorted,) pokers, galvanized pipe, steam pipe, pumps (assorted,) lightning rod points, copying press, iron plates, lead pipe, rope, office stores, iron railing, spoons (assorted,) grind-stones, horse-shoes, stocks and dies, sockets, caulking tools, tanks, dumb waiters, zinc, knives and forks, ochre, gas pendants, forges, plow and bits, gas fixtures and a large lot of miscellaneous stores.
For full particulars as regards quantity, &c., see catalogues, which may be had on application at this office. Sale will be continued from day to day until all the stores are sold. Sales will be made in quantities to suit purchasers.
Terms cash in Government funds.
By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assist. Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
HENRY BOWMAN,
Brevet Major and Assist. Quartermaster.

SALE OF MACHINERY, &C.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, WASHINGTON, June 16, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of July next, the following articles, viz.:
Twenty-one rollers of rolling mill.
Seven nail machines.
One guide-mill, (complete,) 38 rollers.
Two bundles saws for slotting screws.
Two machines for slotting screws.
Seven machines for cutting threads.
Four oil retainers.
Two oil press rollers.
Eight pieces iron shafting.
Six sets couplings for shafting.
Lot of taps and dies for gas fitting.
One box lacings, (leather.)
Three boxes belting.
One gun-screw machine.
One piece leather belting, 6 inches wide, 164 pounds.
One piece leather belting, 8 inches wide, 141 pounds.
One piece leather belting, 20 inches wide, 224 pounds.
Two rolls gum packing.
Six bars octagon steel, (cast.)
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.
Terms: Cash in Government funds; and all articles to be removed from the yard within ten days from day of sale.
By order of Navy Department.
JOS. SMITH,
Chief Bureau Yards and Docks.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT SAVANNAH, GA.
635,000 POUNDS
of wrought and cast iron will be sold at public auction from the State Arsenal Building in Savannah, Ga.,
WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1866.
Sale commencing at 10 A. M.
The iron is as follows:
150,000 pounds cast iron (shell metal) in the city near the wharf.
130,000 pounds cast iron (gun metal) in the city near the wharf.
13,000 pounds wrought iron (scrap gun carriage iron) in the city near the wharf.
91,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 5 miles from the city on a good road.
54,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 9 miles from the city on a good road.
15,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 2 miles from the city on the river, no road by land.
156,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 4½ miles from the city on the river, no road by land.
8,000 pounds shell and scrap iron in the forts.
The attention of Northern buyers is invited to this sale. The rifle projectiles have on them sabots of brass or lead and antimony.
The iron will be divided into lots of from 20,000 to 100,000 pounds. Buyers can get lists at the Ordnance Depot at Savannah several days before the sale. They are requested to examine the lots before the day of sale.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
The iron in the city to be removed within fifteen days after the sale. D. W. FLAGLER,
Capt. Ordnance, Bt. Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.
Comd'g Augusta Arsenal.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
JUNE 27, 1866.
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their THIRTY-NINTH AUCTION SALE OF COAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,
FROM 30,000 TO 35,000 TONS
of FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of July next.
The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder. No bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.
Terms: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of seven cents per ton, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS
AND VERY FINE ENGRAVINGS, CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS, &c., &c.,
By MINER & SOMERVILLE, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., SATURDAY, June 23, at 11 o'clock.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on FRIDAY, June 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence in Classon-av., between Monroe and Madison sts., Brooklyn:
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—All of which was made to order for the present owner, and sold in consequence of the family going abroad, consisting of—
PARLOR FURNITURE—Elegant royal Axminster carpet, carved rosewood suite, elegant carved rosewood 7¼ octave piano, overstrung base, round corners, and made by Webber; carved rosewood marble-top centre table; elegant rosewood marble-top mirror, door and back etegere; rosewood piano-stool in haircloth; green cloth, gold border piano-cover; elegant lace window curtains, gilt cornices, card-receivers, carved rosewood music-rack, mantel vases, etegere ornaments, easy chairs, bronze chandeliers, &c.
LIBRARY—Axminster carpets, lace window curtains, elegant rosewood library bookcase, carved rosewood card table, rosewood suite, covered in hair cloth; gilt frame oil paintings, linen window shades, &c.
BEDROOMS—Velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, rosewood and haircloth bedsteads, painted and enameled cottage suites, hair matresses, straw palliasses, spring-beds, hair bolsters and pillows, black walnut chairs, covered in green reps; rosewood lounge in green reps to match; carved black walnut davenport, convertible into secretary or worktable; black walnut hall stand, with marble top; Brussels stair carpets, stair rods, &c.
DINING-ROOM—Brussels carpet, carved oak marble-top sideboard, oak extension dining table, oak cane-seat chairs, silver-plated ware, china, crockery and glassware, &c.
Take Fulton-av. cars to Classon-av.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, CROCKERY, OFFICE DESKS, MATTING, &C., &C. BY THEALL & CURTIS, TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 22, INST., AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THEIR NEW SALESROOM, NO. 62 LIBERTY-ST. CATALOGUES MORNING OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF VESSELS.
The subscriber will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 29th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following vessels, with all their tackle, apparel and furniture, to wit: The *Falcon*, *Seagull* and *Kingfisher*. Said vessels are propellers. The *Seagull* and *Kingfisher* are now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, in said City, and the *Falcon* at the foot of 13th-st., North River, in said City.
This sale will be made in pursuance of the terms of and by authority contained in three certain mortgages, one on each vessel, dated respectively 3d day of February, 1866, and given by the Commercial Steamboat Company to John King, Jr., Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure certain indebtedness therein respectively named.—Dated May 14, 1866.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
The above sale is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Friday, May 25, 1866.
The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 5, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Wednesday, May 30, 1866.
The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place. JOHN W. THORP,
Dated June 5, 1866. Attorney for Mortgagee.
The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place. JOHN W. THORP,
Dated June 13, 1866. Attorney for Mortgagee.
The above sale is further adjourned until THURSDAY, the 28th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place. JOHN W. THORP,
Dated June 20, 1866. Attorney for Mortgagee.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAM TUG.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, June 13, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction at Shackamaxon-street Wharf, Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, June 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the United States steam-tug *Monitor*, tonnage, 104 6-95 tons; length, 80 5-10 feet; breadth, 18 5-10 feet; depth, 7 7-10 feet.
The tug is now lying at Shackamaxon-street Wharf, where she can be examined.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
HENRY BOWMAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MORTGAGEE'S SALE.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction THIS DAY, Friday, June 22, at 11 o'clock, the entire effects and appurtenances of the livery stable No. 73½ Charles-st., near Bleecker-st., comprising four hackney coaches, one light wagon, two express wagons, nine horses, harness, fixtures, lease, good-will, &c., &c.; will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Also barouche and Park Phaeton. By order of the Mortgagee.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.
ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction TUESDAY, June 26, at 10½ o'clock, all the wearing apparel, jewelry, diamonds and personal effects of the late Sophia McDonough. By order of the Administrators.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-street, by order of the executors, a fine hunting case 18 carat gold watch, duplex chronometer, by H. A. Pringle, London; also, an English pony phaeton, in good running order, made by Brewster & Co., city made; also a set of double harness, light, city made; a set of single harness light; a wagonette, built by one of the best city makers and used but twice.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT SPAN OF HORSES, HARNESS, &c.—By EDWARD SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at No. 60 Liberty-st., at 1 o'clock: A span of long-tail BAY HORSES, 15¾ hands, 7 years old, fine stylish drivers; one a fine saddle horse and the other can trot in 3 minutes; warranted sound and kind.
Also, double harness and wagon.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:
150 Boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston this 19th day of June, 1866, it was voted that a dividend of $5 per share, free of Government tax, be and the same is hereby declared payable on the 3d day of July next to holders of stock at the close of business on the 22d inst. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City; and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.
Voted, That the transfer books of the Company be closed from the 22d inst. until the 3d of July next.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH R. R. CO., WATERTOWN, June 20, 1866.
DIVIDEND AND ELECTION NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend was declared of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 16th day of July next. Transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. till the date of payment.
Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile Bank.
Hon. W. C. Pierrepont was duly reëlected President, Marcellus Massey Vice-President, and R. E. Hungerford Treasurer for the ensuing year.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 6th day of July, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 and 5 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 2. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Saturday, 23d instant, until Tuesday morning, July 3. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after 3d of July next. Transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. until 2d proximo. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, New-York, June 15, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of all taxes, has this day been declared payable on and after July 2. The transfer books will be closed until the 5th July next. By order of the Board of Directors. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, June 16, 1866.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a dividend on the capital stock of this Company of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, June 10, 1866.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable on the first MONDAY of June next.
The transfer books will be closed from June 20 until July 7 prox. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of July next.
The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared payable on and after July 2, 1866. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., to reopen on the 3d July next. By order of the Board.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of three ($3) dollars per share and the Government tax will be paid from the profits of the current half year, on and after the 2d day of July ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed to that date. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after July 2, 1866. Transfer books will be closed from 23d instant to July 2.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to laying out a road, or public drive, between the northerly line of Fifty-ninth-street, and the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York. The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the laying out and improving of certain portions of the City and County of New-York," passed April 24, 1865, three-fifths being present, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisement in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the laying out of a road or public drive in said City; said road or public drive to commence at the junction of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, running thence northerly and northeasterly, and following the general course of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) to the northerly line of Eighty-seventh-street, where the said road or public drive is equi-distant between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; running thence northeasterly and equi-distant between said Tenth and Eleventh avenues to the southerly line of One Hundred and Third-street, running thence, northerly to the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighth-street at the junction of Bloomingdale-road and the Eleventh-avenue and running thence northeasterly and including the whole of said Eleventh-avenue and twenty-five feet in width of the land adjacent on either side thereof to the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; said road or public drive includes the whole of said Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventh-streets, except a portion thereof between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-seventh-streets, and another portion thereof between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Fourth-streets, in the City of New-York; said road or public drive is of a general width of one hundred and fifty feet, as shown and delineated on a certain map of the same, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, and now on file in the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1866.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

FEATHERS, PLUMES AND DUSTERS always on hand at the manufactory of LOUIS HOLLEN, No. 29 Howard-st., late with Phillips & Manning.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ENVELOPES.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until June 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing Envelopes required for the official uses of Postmasters at first and second class offices, during a period of two years from the 1st of July, 1866. The estimated number of Envelopes that will be required is as follows:
Class 1.—750,000 Envelopes for Circulars, 5¾ by 3 inches.
Class 2.—1,500,000 Envelopes, 5¾ by 3¼ inches.
Class 3.—300,000 Envelopes, 6¼ by 3½ inches.
Class 4.—400,000 Envelopes, 9 by 4 inches.
Class 5.—200,000 Envelopes, 10¼ by 4½ inches.
Class 6.—300,000 Envelopes, 8 by 4½ inches.
An ordinary quality of buff paper will answer for the Envelopes of Class 1. Those of Class 6 are to be made of Manilla paper, of firm and even texture, and the others of buff or cream-colored paper, of approved quality.
All the envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, well gummed for sealing upon the entire length of the lap of each envelope, and must have such printing upon the face as may be directed by the Postmaster-General. They must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in pasteboard boxes, each to contain 250 envelopes, the boxes to be wrapped in strong paper, so as to bear transportation through the mails. When a quantity not less than 3,000 envelopes is required to fill the order of a Postmaster, they must be put up in strong wooden boxes, and, in either case, proper labels of direction must be placed upon the boxes by the contractor, as directed by an agent of this Department.
The envelopes must be furnished in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of Postmasters, and be delivered either at the New-York Post-office or at the Stamp and Envelope Agency in New-York, as the Postmaster-General may direct, free of cost for packing and transportation.
Bids are also invited for furnishing 4,000,000 envelopes, more or less, to be used in covering dead letters returned to writers, to be thoroughly made of a good quality of Manilla paper, well gummed, 6 5-10 by 3¾ inches. The envelopes must have such printing upon them as may be directed by the Postmaster-General. Also, 100,000 envelopes, more or less, to be thoroughly made of the best quality of white or buff paper, to be 4 by 8 9-10 inches in size, and to have the words "Post-office Department," "Official Business," and "Postmaster," printed on them in the manner prescribed by this Department.
These envelopes must be delivered at the Post-office Department in Washington, D. C., in good order, ready for use, free of cost for packing and transportation, and at the rate of about 30,000 per week. The first delivery of the envelopes specified above to be made as early in July as practicable.
Specimens of the different kinds of envelopes, for which proposals are invited, may be seen by applying to the Postmasters of the following offices, viz.: New-York, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Baltimore, Md.; or they may be obtained direct from this Department.
Bidders will be expected to furnish specimens of the envelopes they propose to supply, and no bid will be considered unless offered by manufacturers of envelopes, accompanied by satisfactory guarantees.
The price bid, and the quality of samples submitted, will both be taken into consideration in awarding the contract.
Bond and security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and all payments under it will be made quarterly.
The bids should be endorsed "Proposals for Office and Returned Letter Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Postmaster-General.
W. DENNISON, Postmaster-General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1866.
PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY-YARDS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.—Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 28th of June next, at which time the proposals will be opened. The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed, "Proposals of Timber, &c., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposals, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau. The Commandant of each Navy-yard and the Purchasing Paymaster for each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. The proposal must be for the whole or a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards. The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside. The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant. Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yard, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows: Class No. 1, white oak logs; No. 2, white oak keel or keelson pieces; No. 3, white oak curved timber; No. 4, white oak plank; No. 5, white oak boards; No. 6, yellow pine logs; No. 7, yellow pine beams; No. 8, yellow pine mast and spar timber; No. 9, white pine deck and stage plank; No. 10, white pine mast timber; No. 11, white pine plank and boards; No. 12, hackmatack timber; No. 13, ash logs, plank and boards; No. 14, ash oars; No. 15, hickory butts and bars; No. 16, black walnut, maple, cherry, mahogany, white wood and veneers; No. 17, cedar and cypress boards; No. 18, locust timber; No. 19, white oak staves and headings; No. 20, black spruce; No. 21, locust, treenails and wedges; No. 23, lignumvitæ; No. 25, iron—round, flat and square; No. 26, steel; No. 27, iron spikes; No. 28, iron nails—wrought and cut; No. 30, lead; No. 32, dry goods and upholstery; No. 33, hardware, No. 34, tools for stores; No. 36 white lead; No. 37, zinc paints; No. 38, colored paints, dryers, &c.; No. 39; varnish, &c.; No. 40, linseed oil; No. 41, glass, No. 42, brushes; No. 44, fish oil; No. 45, tallow, soap and sweet oil; No. 47, ship chandlery; No. 48, oakum; No. 49, tank iron; No. 50, ingot copper; No. 52, poles; No. 55, bellows. The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective navy-yards: KITTERY.—Nos. 4, 6, 9, 10, 13, 17, 19, 25, 27, 28, 32, 33, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47. CHARLESTOWN.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47, 48. BROOKLYN.—Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 40, 41, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50. PHILADELPHIA.—Nos. 4, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 20, 23, 25, 28, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 47, 48, 52, 55. WASHINGTON.—Nos. 1, 6, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 47, 50, 52, 55. NORFOLK.—Nos. 1, 4, 6, 11, 19.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1866.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, the 28th day of June, 1866, for the supply of cast iron water-pipes, viz.:
1,300 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 20 inches internal diameter.
5,000 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.
16,000 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 6 inches internal diameter.
1,000 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 4 inches internal diameter.
42 tons of branch pipes and other special castings.
Separate bids may be offered and will be received for the 20-inch pipe, or for the 12, 6 and 4-inch pipe, or for the special castings; but such bid must be either for the whole of the 20-inch pipe, or for the whole of all other pipe, or for the whole of the special castings.
Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water-Pipes and Special Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.
The amount of security required will be ten thousand dollars.
Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned in pursuance of the provisions of Title 1, chapter IV, part II of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the acts amendatory thereof, have this day formed a limited partnership, to be conducted in the City of New-York, under the name or firm of PHILANDER REED.
That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the general produce and commission business, and in dealing in articles, merchandise and property appertaining thereto.
That PHILANDER REED is the general partner interested in said partnership, and THOMAS MURPHY is the special partner interested therein, and that the said PHILANDER REED resides in the City, county and State of New-York, and the said THOMAS MURPHY resides in the Town of Flatbush, in the County of Kings and State of New-York.
That the said THOMAS MURPHY, the special partner herein mentioned, has contributed as capital to the common stock of said partnership, the sum of three thousand dollars in cash.
That the said partnership is to commence on the 24th day of May, 1866, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1868.
In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto subscribed their names this 23d day of May, 1866.
PHILANDER REED,
THOS. MURPHY.

No. 16 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1866.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of DRAKE BROTHERS, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
W. F. DRAKE, } General Partners.
A. A. DRAKE, }
JAMES M. DRAKE, Special Partner.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership for continuing the business of stock brokers and bankers, under the same name as heretofore, at the above address.
W. F. DRAKE,
A. A. DRAKE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership existing under the firm name of JOHN DEGRAW & RIKER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against said firm must be presented at their office, Nos. 79 and 81 Cliff-st., and all persons indebted to them are requested to make payment without delay at the same place.
JOHN DEGRAW,
ABRAHAM T. RIKER.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.
The undersigned will continue the business on his own account at the same place.
ABRAHAM T. RIKER.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING between the undersigned, under the title of HARLAN & LAWTON, was this day mutually dissolved.
WM. J. HARLAN,
WALTER LAWTON.
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1866.
The business will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned, who will settle up the business of the late firm.
WM. J. HARLAN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between R. K. TERRY and WILLIAM H. BROWN, under the name and firm of R. K. TERRY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled up by R. K. TERRY. R. K. TERRY.
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1866. W. H. BROWN.

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF MANLEY & CO. expires this day, by mutual consent. WASHINGTON MANLEY is authorized to sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1866.
(Signed) WASHINGTON MANLEY,
FRED. A. MAYHEW,
GEO. MANLEY, Special.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract Teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the Medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

HAVE YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED without pain by Dr. HOYT, who uses the only method by which nitrous oxide can be administered pure. Office No. 876 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

DRY GOODS.

UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY,
is now opening almost daily, upon the arrival of steamers from
LONDON AND PARIS,
GAUZE MERINO
UNDERSHIRTS
AND DRAWERS.
GAUZE SILK
UNDERSHIRTS
AND DRAWERS,
FANCY AND PLAIN
LISLE THREAD HOSE
AND HALF-HOSE,
RICH EMBROIDERED
PARIS
SHIRT FRONTS
ELEGANT FANCY
FRENCH SHIRTINGS,
FANCY TIES,
STOCKS, SCARFS,
BUFF,
WHITE
AND MODE
LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
DOG,
CAPE AND KID
PROMENADE GLOVES,
&c., &c., &c.,
The above goods have all been put in store at a low gold premium, and will be sold at low prices.
NO. 637 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS,
DOMESTIC SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
SUMMER BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
FLANNELS.
ALSO
MOSQUITO CANOPIES,
BARS, LACE NETTINGS,
TARLATANS, &C.
CHINTZES, DIMITIES, JACQUARDS.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.

MILLIKEN & CO.
NO. 748 BROADWAY,
have a good assortment of
LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLINGS,
for boys' and gentlemen's wear.
PRINTED LINENS AND LINEN CAMBRICS
in a great variety of patterns.
PADDED AND PRINTED LINENS,
for traveling and sea-side dresses—a new and beautiful article. Also,
a very complete assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS,
of every description,
all of which they offer at the lowest market prices.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
OF
BELT BUCKLES AND CLASPS
to be found in the City, at
No. 727 BROADWAY, CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.
F. P. PERKINS & BROTHER,
Importers of real Laces and Fancy Goods.

FANS. FANS. FANS.
A large variety, from 25 cents, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.
N. B.—Travelers' Tourists, all sizes, cheap.

JOSEPH LICHTENSTERN—A NEWLY-ESTABLISHED importing and jobbing warehouse, in ribbons, hosiery, gloves, Yankee notions and gent's furnishing goods, at Nos. 23 Murray and 27 Warren sts.—takes pleasure in announcing to the trade that in establishing this new business of his, it is his determination to sell to cash buyers at very low rates, lower than any other house in this City, on account of cash purchases during the late business panic, and would be happy to have numerous calls, which would convince every one of the truthfulness of this statement.

LADIES' TRAVELING BONNETS AND TURBINS—At L. BINNS' immense millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's. Great Bargains. Straw bonnets and sundowns at half price; school hats, $1; children's hats half price; soiled bonnets $5, worth $15.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN ENTIRE LOT OF ladies' confections, cloaks, bonnets and silks; all these goods are imported. Address CONFECTION, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.
5,000 Agents, male and female, for a light, pleasant business at home. $10 to $20 per day profit, on $5 to $10 capital. No risk. Call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers.
Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4781, Chicago.

WANTED.
$200 PER MONTH paid to agents to introduce our new $15, $18 and $20 Sewing-Machines, Ketchum's patent. Address, with stamp,
MONADNOCK SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
Winchendon, Mass.

SOAPMAKER WANTED.
A practical soapmaker wanted to go to Syracuse; one that can make all kinds of fancy as well as all kinds of bar soaps can find permanent employment. Call with n three days at No. 10 City Hall-place, corner Reade-st., between 8 and 10 A. M. or from 3 to 5 P. M. References given and required.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT RICHMOND, Va., a man thoroughly versed in the manufacture of Poudret, to whom a liberal salary will be given, or an interest in the business, as may be desired. Address H. S. MERRILL & CO., Bankers and Exchange Brokers, No. 1,400 Franklin-st., Richmond, Va.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN, A COLORED MAN who has been accustomed to drive a family team; none need apply but those who can produce the best of references as to character, &c. Apply at No. 268 Broadway, fourth floor.

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS TO SELL Wilson's great combined measure, funnel and faucet in New-York City. A handsome commission paid to all sold. A. T. WILSON,
Nos. 135 and 137 William-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR AN ENGLISH Protestant girl who understands cooking, washing and ironing; good City references required. Inquire at No. 283 Lexington-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT SEVENteen years of age, who writes a good hand and has had some experience in entering goods. Address, with references, Box No. 5,095 Post-office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LADY'S MAID; one thoroughly understanding hair-dressing may apply at No. 35 West 21st-st. for three days, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE DRESSER IN A cotton mill in New-Jersey. Steady employment and good wages. Apply at once at No. 51 Exchange-place, rooms No. 9 and 10.

WANTED—A MAN AS VALET TO GO TO Europe with a merchant; clerk for shipping-office. Apply to WILSON & CO., No. 146 Green-st., Jersey City.

AGENTS FOR LIFE INSURANCE wanted in every part of the country, by a Company offering unusual advantages to agents and insurers. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,769 New-York Post-office.

MACHINERY.

THE DOUBLE-POWER
HAY AND COTTON PRESS.
PATENTED FEB. 6, 1866.
Excels any Press in existence in its great Compressing Power!! Rapidity of Motion!! Convenience in Operating!! Simplicity of Construction!! and Cheapness in Price. County and State Rights for sale. Address M. D. MOORE & S. BROMBERG, No. 111 Wall-st., New-York, (up stairs,) where a ¼-size working Press may be seen. F. BROMBERGH, agent for Mobile, Ala.

FOR SALE—A CALORIC ENGINE, TWO-HORSE power, Roper's, nearly new, and warranted in perfect order; also, shafting and belting. No. 26 Vesey-st., fourth floor.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 302 Washington-st., near Reade.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL thoroughly experienced cooks, laundresses, waitresses and servants of all work, Protestants and Catholics; suitable for gentlemen's families and first-class Summer resorts, and having unexceptionable references from our first Brooklyn families. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, MANNING'S office. Many of these servants want to go in the country.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women situations; one as a first-rate cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with the washing and ironing; good references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 406 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; is willing to help with the washing and ironing; excellent baker of bread and pies; no objections to the country; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 430 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, not long in the country, to do chamberwork or to take care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 168 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress, by a competent young woman, who is a first-class dressmaker and hair-dresser; has the highest City references. Call at Mrs. CAROLL'S, No. 26 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble American girl as child's nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; operates on different machines; is willing and obliging; best of City reference from her last place. Call at 430 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WILLING and obliging woman, in City or country, as cook and laundress, or as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of references, and understands her work. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as competent nurse; no objections to go to the country; can take charge of a baby from its infancy; best of reference. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a very respectable person, by the week or day; understands dressmaking. Apply this week at No. 49 Bond-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL WITH EXCELlent City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or thorough chambermaid; quick at the needle; wages $9; City or country. Call at 132 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 61 West 12th st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Apply at No. 96 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; would prefer staying in the City; best City reference. Call at No. 100 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A WELCH GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children or housework. Call, for two days, at No. 106 Hester-st.

WANTED—BY AN ISRAELITISH WOMAN, 31 years of age, a situation in a Jewish family, to take care of children. Call at No. 142 Lewis-st., between 2 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as good cook, or would take charge of a house for the Summer months; no objection to the country; good references. Apply at 237 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK IN FAMilies by the day, to cut out and make boys' clothes; also sacks and basques in the latest style. Address Mrs. A. WISE, No. 151 East 58th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced stewardess on board a steamship or sailing vessel; has best of references. Address Mrs. A., No. 93 Henry-st., New-York City.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and fine washing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 388 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, lately landed, a situation to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 625 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, or nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 197 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl, a situation as nurse. Call for one day at Reed's seed-store, No. 807 Broadway. Best of reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERIcan woman, as cook or housekeeper; good City references. Apply at No. 144 Orchard-st.

A YOUNG LADY WHO WILL BE GOING to Europe, some time in July, would like to engage with a lady as companion or attendant; would be returning in 6 or 8 weeks; she needs no remuneration save her expenses to be freed. Address, for two weeks, "EUROPE," Box 29 Post-office, Yonkers, New-York.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable married couple with the best of reference; no incumbrance; lately landed; man as coachman, his wife chambermaid; understand their business perfectly; willing to make themselves generally useful; will go any distance in the country. Address M. O., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER WANTS A SITUAtion; is thoroughly capable in every department; will be found a valuable man; industrious and economical; would take charge of a small farm in connection with the garden; married, without children; good reference. Address C. C. D., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and driving; willing to make himself generally useful; the best of reference from his last employer; wages moderate. Address E. S., No. 427 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN, or to do whatever is to be done about a gentleman's house, by a young Englishman of Protestant principles; understands the care of horses, driving, milking cows, &c.; refers to his last employer for steadiness and industry; wages $15. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN LATEly arrived from England, a situation as assistant surgeon or dispenser; a thorough knowledge of pharmacy, midwifery and the general practice throughout; first-class references, certificates, &c. Address W. H. ROWLAND, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR to take care of fast horses, by a man of great experience in this City; has the very best of recommendations. Call or address J. D., at Trainor's saddlery warehouse No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN lately arrived in this country, as a farm hand; understands his business thoroughly; reference given. Call for two days at No. 491 Avenue A, in the store, or address Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHly competent man as salesman or clerk in wholesale or retail grocery store; best of reference. Address GROCER, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room No. 7, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman; willing to make himself useful in a vegetable garden; has lived with first-class families in the old country. Address T. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble and well recommended young woman, in City or country, to do general housework; is a good, plain cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A respectable Protestant young man in a private family; no objection to travel; highest reference in the City. Address W. P. R., Laugh's confectionery, No. 864 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, (Protestants,) without incumbrance; the man to care horses and garden; the woman to cook, wash and iron; moderate wages expected. Call or address ARTHUR, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German young man, as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands both; first-class references; work for moderate wages. Call or address HENRY, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; understands his business perfectly; lately landed; willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; the best of reference; can be seen. Address P. P., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man (married) without family, whose wife is a good cook, or would do chamberwork. Address, for two days, P. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single man (English;) understands plain gardening and can milk if required. Address J. J., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman or gardener; understands both; willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address E., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR TO take care of a pair of road horses; has good City references from his last employer. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Nicol's stables, 23 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman or vegetable gardener; understands his business thoroughly; good reference. Address T. R., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as clerk or salesman; salary not so much an object as a permanent connection. Address R., care Excelsior Envelope Factory, No. 51 Ann-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses; good reference from his last place. Address H. H., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COACHman and groom, a situation; first-class City references; no objection to the country; moderate wages taken in a good place. Address D., Box 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter, or anything where he would make himself useful; reference given. Address Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN OF EXPERIENCE, a situation as gardener or assistant gardener; good reference given. Inquire at No. 947 Broadway.

A.—GENTLEMEN SAVE TIME AND money by sending their wants of male help to HESS & CO., No. 171 Broadway, Office No. 12. No charge whatever. First-class coachmen, grooms, gardeners, &c., always on hand.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTROLOGY.—MADAME ECKARDT, FROM Australia, who is renowned for her knowledge of chiromancy, physiology, astrology and the effects of the most hidden influences on human natures and fates, begs to solicit the patronage of friends of the occult sciences and the public generally. Madame Eckardt is continually visited by persons of the highest standing, to whom she has truthfully revealed their past lives and their future. Madame Eckardt, No. 58 Norfolk-st., corner Broome. Office hours from morning 10 o'clock until 9 o'clock in the evening.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant and Gifted Lady, tells all you wish to know, ages, numbers, diseases, &c.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUREDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present, and future at No. 49 Stanton-st., first floor, Room No. 6. Terms 50c. to $3.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant and Gifted Lady, tells all you wish to know, losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,898	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,?10	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	?10	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,?00	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
HELVETIA .... SATURDAY, June 23
THE QUEEN .... SATURDAY, June 30
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $38 currency.
Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF PARIS .... SATURDAY .... June 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK .... SATURDAY .... June 30
CITY OF BOSTON .... SATURDAY .... July 7
CITY OF LONDON .... SATURDAY .... July 14
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin .... $90 | Steerage $30
First Cabin to London .... 95 | Steerage to London 34
First Cabin to Paris .... 105 | Steerage to Paris 40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,
FULTON, S. SAMUELS .... Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN .... Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS .... Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN .... Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS .... Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
First cabin .... $132 50 | Second cabin $85 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 27.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 4.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 11.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 18.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE .... LAMARIE .... SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III .... BOCANDE .... SATURDAY, July 14
PEREIRE .... DUCHESNE .... SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS .... SURMONT .... SATURDAY, Aug. 11
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power .... 28th June.
MISSISSIPPI, W. G. FURBER, Com'r, and
MERRIMACK, E. VAN TICE, Com'r, (extra,) in July.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power .... 19th July.
Further departures: August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.
DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 9, 23; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 26; December 5, 13.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE Irish ports. The favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE.
CALEDONIA .... SATURDAY, June 30
BRITANNIA .... SATURDAY, July 14
HIBERNIA .... SATURDAY, July 28
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin: Cabins, $90, $70; steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $37. To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabin, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
PALMYRA .... WEDNESDAY, June 27.
TARIFA .... WEDNESDAY, July 4.
TRIPOLI .... WEDNESDAY, July 11.
These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. JOHN, N. B.
The new side-wheel ocean steamer,
RAPIDAN,
Capt. W. B. EATON,
Will sail on FRIDAY, June 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
Freight taken at favorable rates. Passage, including state-room and meals, $15.
This line offers peculiar inducements to shippers and pleasure-seekers, who can thus go to the heart of the sporting regions amid the magnificent scenery of the St. John River.
This line will be regular, and an additional ship will be put on so as to sail weekly from each place. For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Returning, leaves St. John FRIDAY, July 6.

NOTICE.
JAMAICA.
GOVERNMENT SEC. OFFICE, JAMAICA, June 6, 1866.
It is hereby notified, for general information, that all vessels leaving New-York for any port in the Island of Jamaica, are required to bring with them bills of health countersigned by Her Majesty's Consul at New-York.
By command of His Excellency the Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica.
(Signed) EDWARD JORDAN, Gov. Sec.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON .... Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES .... Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Cabin passage $20
The favorite side-wheel, passenger steamship
GENERAL BARNES,
will leave on THURSDAY, June 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
PIONEER LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Cabin passage .... $15.
Freight 50 cents per barrel, and 10 cents per foot.
The first-class steamship
PERIT,
Capt. F. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, June 23.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
The favorite steamship MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail SATURDAY, June 23, punctually, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, June 23, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT
The new and first class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. R. VAIL, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, June 23d, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. GRANT follows June 30.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE 30.—ARIZONA, A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, FARNSWORTH.
JULY 11.—NORTHERN LIGHT, WEIR, connecting GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.
JULY 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, A. G. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.
(Old Dominion and North State Line,)
From Pier No. 12 North River.
The A No. 1 steamship
VIXEN,
by request of many shippers, will receive freight as above, and sail THIS DAY, at 2 P. M. Freight at low rates. Goods for interior forwarded promptly.
Agents at Richmond, BRIDGEFORD & MYERS.
Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.

REGULAR LINE STEAMSHIP FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The splendid A 1 steamship
GUSSIE TELFAIR,
B. C. DEAN, Commander,
is loading at Pier No. 12 North River. Sails SATURDAY, June 23, positively at 4 P. M. Freight taken at low rates. Bills of lading signed at the office, and every facility offered shippers. Goods by this line to go up Cape Fear River will be forwarded free of charge by Cape Fear steamboat line. Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.
Agents at Wilmington, WORTH & DANIEL.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.,
The A 1 steamship STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on THURSDAY, June 28, from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE .... THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER .... Capt. R. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA .... Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
E. B. SOUDER,
will leave on THURSDAY, June 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Regular Line of First-Class Steamships.
Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.
FARE REDUCED.
The A 1 very fast and elegant steamship
SARAGOSSA,
M. B. CROWELL, Commander,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, June 23, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship
QUAKER CITY,
will follow on SATURDAY, June 30.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express,) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal, through without stop, at 9:30 A. M.
Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport (Lake Memphremagog) at 8 A. M.
Leave New-York from 27th-st. at 3 or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25, East River, at 3:15 P. M., lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport (Lake Memphremagog) and Montreal same evening.
For maps and particulars see Appleton's Railway Guide.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:
11 A. M. Express Line for Camden direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.
4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.
The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:
Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.
Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.
Way Mail and Express at 3:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3, North River.
N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., AT AUCTION—This day, at 1 P. M., will be sold, without reserve, several second-hand rockaways, phaetons, two seat wagons, buggies, baggage-wagons, single and double harness, ladies' saddles, gentlemen's saddles, bridles, &c., by W. H. DISBROW, 100 Liberty-st.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—A LARGE assortment of first-class work at very low prices; full and half-top phaetons, cabriolets, open and close rockaways, fine buggies; depot, jagger and express wagons.
ROSS & TUFTS, No. 47 Cedar-st.

CARRIAGES DAMAGED—SEVERAL SOILED, by removal from No. 450 Broadway, (City Assembly Rooms,) for sale cheap; 300 new carriages, all styles; 1,000 sets harness, several second-hand carriages.
C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY HORSE, WITH black points, sound, kind and gentle, and a splendid traveler; any one wanting a really fine horse would do well to look at him. For particulars inquire of F. E. PITKIN, No. 36 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BAY MARE, ONLY six years old; is stylish, gentle in all kinds of harness and very free; is suitable for a lady's riding horse or light carriage. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 4th-av., corner 10th-st., at the feed-store.

FOR SALE—STYLISH CARRIAGE OR COUPE horse, sorrel, 16 hands, long tail, good traveler, splendid limbs, kind and sound. Private stable No. 17 East 27th-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID TOP TWO-SEAT Park Phaeton, made by Wood Brothers; only used one season; in perfect order; cost $1,000. Inquire at stable, No. 14 East 39th-st.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, harness, saddles, bridles, &c., cheap for cash at TAYLOR & HICKS', No. 59 Cedar-st.

HORSE FOR SALE AT PRIVATE STABLE, No. 199 9th-st. Price $100; suitable for saddle or harness.

FOR SALE—A TOP WAGON; HAS BEEN RUN only a few times; in first-rate order; City make. Can be seen at the engine-house, No. 18 Renwick-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS, being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. S. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. R. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

THE OLD LINE
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Arrangements have been made to forward passengers during the Summer to all points on Peconic Bay.
On and after July 1 the boats on this line will leave daily from each place.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR
The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton; and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)
For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.				LEAVE RED BANK.			
Sunday,	17,	7	A. M.	Sunday,	17,	11¼	A. M.
Monday,	18,	7¾	A. M.	Monday,	18,	11½	A. M.
Tuesday,	19,	8	A. M.	Tuesday,	19,	12	M.
Wednesday,	20,	9	A. M.	Wednesday,	20,	12½	P. M.
Thursday,	21,	10	A. M.	Thursday,	21,	1½	P. M.
Friday,	22,	10¾	A. M.	Friday,	22,	2	P. M.
Saturday,	23,	2	P. M.	Saturday,	23,	5	P. M.
Sunday,	24,	11	A. M.	Sunday,	24,	4	P. M.
Monday,	25,	2	A. M.	Monday,	25,	6	A. M.
Monday,	25,	3½	P. M.	Tuesday,	26,	6½	A. M.
Tuesday,	26,	3½	P. M.	Wednesday,	27,	6½	A. M.
Wednesday,	27,	3½	P. M.	Thursday,	28,	6¾	A. M.
Thursday,	28,	3½	P. M.	Friday,	29,	7	A. M.
Friday,	29,	4	P. M.	Saturday,	30,	7¼	A. M.
Saturday,	30,	4½	P. M.				

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 16, at 10½ A. M.	Friday, 15, at 10 A. M.
Sunday, 17, at 7 A. M.	Saturday, 16, at 2½ P. M.
Monday, 18, at 8 A. M.	Sunday, 17, at 11½ A. M.
Tuesday, 19, at 9 A. M.	Monday, 18, at 12 M.
Wednesday, 20, at 9¼ A. M.	Tuesday, 19, at 12½ P. M.
Thursday, 21, at 10½ A. M.	Wednesday, 20, at 1 P. M.
Friday, 22, at 11 A. M.	Thursday, 21, at 2 P. M.
Saturday, 23, at 3½ P. M.	Friday, 22, at 2½ P. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Fare to Albany and Troy, $1; to Yonkers, 30 cents; West Point, Cozzens', Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; to Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson, 75 cents. Leaving Desbrosses-st. daily, on and after THURSDAY, May 31, at 7:45 A. M., touching at 34th-st. pier at 8 A. M. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central. No freight, horses or carriages received.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M. Fare to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—The steamboat MAGENTA leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 2:30, 34th-st. at 2:40 o'clock, landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall; returning leaves Fishkill at 6:35 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45 A. M., landing as above.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.
New-York to Syracuse $4 05
New-York to Rochester 5 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls 7 25

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer AUSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR WEST-POINT AND NEWBURGH.—Steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves foot of Chambers-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock, landing each way at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Sing-Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Coldspring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 1½ P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The POMONA will leave the foot of Harrison-st. at 7½ A. M. every SUNDAY MORNING, landing at 34th-st., Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall each way.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Watts-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

CHANGE OF PIER—TROY LINE.—THE New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamers CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE, on and after MONDAY, June 25, will leave pier foot of Harrison-st., instead of Pier No. 40. For freight and passage apply at the Company's office, No. 229 West-st., or on board.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves every day:
Christopher-st.—9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st.—9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st., (Pier No. 4)—10, 1, 4.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 23 the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 3:45 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9:20.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS—TO YONKERS, GRASSY Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The steamer ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9:15; leaving Poughkeepsie to return at 2 P. M. Fare to Cozzens' and all places above 50 cents each way.
Special arrangements at reduced rates will be made with schools.

TO CHARTER—THE LARGE SIDE-WHEEL steamer GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons. Also a new and splendid grove just opened for Sunday-school excursions. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FOR CHARTER—THE LARGE AND COMMOdious steamer CHICOPEE, will charter with or without barges, to clubs, private parties, schools or churches. Apply early on board, or to HENRY B. CROSSETT, No. 382 West-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GALAXY.
NO. V. FOR JULY 1—OUT TO-DAY.
CONTENTS:

1. THE CLAVERINGS. (Illustrated.) By Anthony Trollope.
2. AN AMERICAN COLONY IN FRANCE. By G. A. Townsend.
3. PHARAOH'S HORSES. By Maria Louisa Pool.
4. ELEMENTS OF THE ART OF POETRY. By E. C. Stedman.
5. ENGLISH PARTIES. By George M. Towle.
6. FREDERICK EDWIN CHURCH. By H. T. Tuckerman.
7. THE HARVEST OF THE SEA. By F. B. Perkins.
8. EVENING BOAT SONG. By Edwin Rossiter Johnson.
9. TORMENTING THE ALPHABET. Illustrated. By George Wakeman.
10. ARCHIE LOVELL. By Mrs. Edwards.
11. TO A POET. By Richard H. Stoddard.
12. THE ART OF DINING, No. IV. By Pierre Blot.
13. NEBULÆ. By the Editor.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.
The price of THE GALAXY is 25 cents a number; $5 a year, of 24 numbers; $3 a half year, of 12 numbers.
Address W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, No 39 Park-row, New-York.

FINE ARTS.

THE RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION of Paintings and Statuary of the late E. Boonen Graves is still on exhibition at No. 23 University-place, every AFTERNOON, between 4 and 6 P. M.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE WANTED—ANY ONE HAVing furniture, carpets, &c., in good order and but little used, the advertiser will allow a fair price in exchange for stocks, or good farming lands in Wisconsin, free and clear. Address FURNITURE, Box No. 5,965 Post-office.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture en suite.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE ADVERTISER HAVING MORE rooms than he requires, would let a tip-top suite of rooms on second floor, front; also, three single rooms for gentlemen, with or without meals; location delightfully situated on Murray Hill, Lexington-av., near 34th-st. Address Box No. 1,700 Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let with board at No. 243 West 42d-street, near Broadway; location unusually pleasant and healthy; house first class. References.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND, ONE HOUR FROM WALL-ST.—A private family would like to accommodate a few good boarders; good carriage-house and stable. Address Room No. 3, basement, 30 Broad-st.

$7 TO $12 PER WEEK FOR SINGLE rooms, with Board, less to gentlemen rooming together, at Dupont House, Hudson st., opposite St. John's Park. Also lodgings from 50 cents.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO GENtlemen, with or without breakfast and tea. No. 108 Macdougal-st.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board in a private family; terms moderate. Apply at 152 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—AT NO. 91 EAST 17TH-ST., NEAR Union-square, furnished parlors and bedrooms, bath, &c., for gentlemen; terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board. Inquire at No. 222 2d-av., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD, SIXTY miles from New York, on Long Island Sound; a most charming locality, and of frequent and easy access to the City; fine, shady grounds; large house, with bath, and fine airy rooms, connecting if desired; all the benefits of country life, with conveniences of city. For those willing to pay a liberal price, a most desirable home can be found. Stabling if desired. References required. Address W. L., Station E.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED for one large or three small parties, at Elizabeth, N. J., in a healthy and pleasant location, ten minutes' walk from depot; plenty of shade and fruit and excellent table. Inquire on the premises, corner of Broad and South sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ORANGE, N. J.—A FEW boarders can be accommodated with first-class board; house beautifully located, a few minutes' walk from Orange Valley Station; references exchanged. Address K., Box No. 169, Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD TO LET—IN A PRIVATE family occupying a large house, beautifully situated, of easy access; fine shade; good garden; variety of fruit, and good table; boating and fishing. Inquire of D. A. BOODY, No. 8 Wall-st., first floor.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE family for single gentlemen, or married ones without children, one hour from the City. Call or address Mr. CASE, No. 324 Bowery.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at Montclair, New-Jersey, for gentlemen only; one hour from New-York by railroad. Address MONTCLAIR, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—A NEW SUMMER Hotel at Essex, Conn.; prices from $7 50 to $10 per week. Address Prof. M. A. CUMMINGS, for circular containing all particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD—GOOD BOARD AND pleasant rooms can be had, near Stamford, Conn., by calling on or addressing G. SPAULDING, No. 62 Broadway, care of American Emigrant Aid Society.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT SALTERVILLE, ON the Jersey shore of New-York Bay, within thirty minutes of the City. Apply to ROB. S. WALKER, No. 265 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—GOOD BOARD AND pleasant rooms may be found at Milton on the Hudson, by calling on or addressing LUCY A. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR PARTICULARS address PHILO H. NIETS, Granby, Conn.; refers to C. B. Dibble, No. 188 Pearl-st.

BOARDING AT MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Families desiring good country board, plenty of fresh milk, eggs and butter from the farm attached to the hotel, will please make early application, and obtain the choice of new and handsomely furnished rooms. Six rooms separate from the hotel may be engaged en suite or singly. All the rooms are large and airy. Terms reasonable. Livery-stable attached to the hotel; stabling for private horses. GEO. GOULD, Proprietor, Mount Vernon Hotel.

BOARD AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NICELY furnished room, with board, in a pleasant and healthy locality, with good home comforts, can be had by a gentleman and his wife, or a lady with one or two children, in a small private family of the highest respectability. References given and required. Address JOHNSON, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD, WITH large rooms, newly furnished; fine fishing, boating, bathing and driving; stabling on the premises; the healthiest locality and finest scenery in the State. Address Mrs. H. L. JOHNSON, Lake House, White Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y. For reference, &c., call on F. A. Chapman, Esq., No. 162 Broadway.

FAMILIES AND PARTIES DESIRING country board, in a healthy location, with pleasant rooms, good fare, and plenty of fruit, may take the Harlem cars for Pleasantville, Westchester County, and apply at the farm-house of C. UNDERHILL WASHBURN, or for information, of JOHN J. KIPP, No. 177 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY FOR three months, from July 10, for a gentleman, wife and two young children, in a healthy and pleasant location; within 30 miles of New-York, and with good railroad facilities of getting to City. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 1,238 New-York Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN SING-SING, will take three or four persons as boarders for the season; charming location; no mosquitoes; no cholera, and terms moderate. Apply to HERBERT, No. 25 William-st., rear Room No. 4, or address Box No. 4,025 Post-office, New-York City.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT the Parsonage House, Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y. This house has large shady lawns, is very private and well adapted to the comfort of good-class families. Apply as above or to CHAS. LEFLER, 42 Clinton-place.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO OBTAIN board for himself, wife and two daughters (aged 6 and 13) at a farm-house within twenty miles of New-York. Address A. G. H., No. 57 West 10th-st., with terms, &c., which must be moderate.

P. HAWVER, PALENVILLE, GREEN CO., New-York, offers rare accommodations for healthy Summer board among the Catskills; 9 miles from the river; easy of access.

BOARD IN THE HIGHLANDS.—BACK parlor and two hall bedrooms, at a farmhouse, three miles north of Peekskill; location unsurpassed. Inquire of C. W. LODER, No. 313 Broadway.

A SMALL FAMILY CAN HAVE GOOD Board in Montgomery, Orange County, for the Summer. Stabling for horses if wanted. For terms, address A. MOWBRAY, No. 314 Third-st.

THREE OR FOUR FAMILIES CAN FIND pleasant accommodations at Amenia, on Harlem Railroad, 3½ hours from New-York, ten minutes from depot. Address G. W. CENTER.

BOARD IN FISHKILL—PLEASANT ACCOMMODATIONS in a private family; $7 to 10 a week. Address P. W., Box No. 50, Fishkill, N. Y.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

KITTATINNY HOUSE.
AT THE DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.,
is now open. The buildings have been greatly enlarged and improved. Leave foot of Liberty-st. at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and arrive there at 1 P. M. and 8:45 P. M.
REFERENCES—William E. Dodge, George H. Brodhead, H. H. Leeds, E. A. Quintard, Thomas McElrath, Richard Raven. L. W. BRODHEAD, Proprietor.

FITZWILLIAM HOTEL.
This house is now open for Summer boarders. It is pleasantly situated about five miles from Monadnock Mountain. For romantic scenery and pleasant drives it is surpassed by none in New-Hampshire. Families or single boarders can be accommodated with board at reasonable rates. For full particulars address ABNER GAGE, Proprietor, Fitzwilliam, N. H.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.
This well-known hotel has been thoroughly renovated and gas introduced in every room. It will be opened for the reception of guests in the latter part of June.
JOS. B. WEAVER, 2d.

McDONOUGH HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—The above popular hotel having been thoroughly renovated is now open for the reception of guests. The location of this house in the beautiful valley of the Connecticut is unsurpassed. The picturesque scenery, splendid drives, excellent hunting and fishing, and the well-known salubrity of the climate make the "forest city" one of the most desirable Summer resorts in the country. Accessible from New-York by steamboat or cars; charges moderate. Rooms can be engaged by addressing DICKINSON & CRAIG, Middletown, Conn.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent at the steamboat landings and Hudson River Railroad Station to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. The steamer *Thomas Powell* leaves foot of Franklin-st., North River, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5 P. M., and Saturdays at 2 P. M., running to Catskill, only landing at West Camp, and on Saturdays at Malden. The Mountain House is in telegraph communication with all parts of the country.

GRANT HOTEL, AT NORTH COPAKE, Bain's Station, open for boarders; four trains stop daily, on line of Harlem Railroad.
S. H. CRARY, Proprietor.

THE CLINTON HOUSE, OF CLINTON Conn., R. P. SMITH, proprietor, will be open 1st of July for country boarders. Fishing and bathing privileges good.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, FOURTH-AV.—ACcommodations for a few first-class families, with fine rooms on second and third floors, fronting on the avenue and on 24th-st. Parties desiring board for the Summer will be taken at reasonable rates. Single persons, permanent, at $14; transient $3 per day.

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THE STORK HOTEL,
OLD SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Families and gentlemen visiting Birmingham will find this hotel most desirably located in a private square, and in the centre of the town. Large additions have lately been made, with a private entrance, and all the comforts of a quiet home are insured to visitors in this well-known hotel, where every attention, combined with reasonable charges, is guaranteed, to secure a continuance of the support received for many years by its present proprietor.
BENJAMIN SCRIVEN, Proprietor.

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FOUND ADRIFT, IN THE LOWER BAY, one piece of oak timber, 25 feet long. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. Apply to F. ANDERSON, No. 104 South-st., N. Y.

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NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT .... Manager
Senor G. CHIARINI .... Director of Amusements
MATINEES TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 2½ o'clock.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
This establishment will open for a short Summer season on
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 25, 1866,
With
SENOR G. CHIARINI'S ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS,
From Havana, Cuba,
presenting entertainments entirely new to the American public, given by artists who make their debut in New-York under the favorable auspices of acquired success and established reputations, gained in the principal cities of Europe, South America, Mexico and the Indies.
The troupe is composed of OVER 30 MALE and FEMALE PERFORMERS, with the most
MAGNIFICENT STUD OF ANDALUSIAN HORSES and PONIES in the world,
trained by Senor CHIARINI to execute a variety of novel and attractive feats of a character never before seen in this country.
The entire performances will be pervaded by EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC FEATURES original with this troupe, and beyond the abilities of any other Circus Company to execute.
The distinctive characteristics of
CHIARINI'S CIRCUS
will be illustrated by the annexed array of artists:
Senor G. CHIARINI and PUPILS,
Miss PALMYRA HOLLOWAY,
Le Petit KATY HOLLOWAY,
and his marvelous Ethiopian proteges,
BELEN CUBA,
and her brother,
TEADORO CUBA,
Natives of Senegambia, Africa.
These wonderful children were purchased by Senor CHIARINI of a slave dealer in San Juan de los Remedios, and liberated by him. Their first introduction to a circus entertainment filled these "CHILDREN OF THE SUN" with frantic delight, and their close connection with their friend soon developed what proved to be a born aptitude for their present vocation, and, under the unequaled teachings of Senor CHIARINI, they have become features of extraordinary merit. Stamped with peculiar genius and especial qualities, these natives of the wilds of Africa cannot fail to enlist the deep and interested attention of the patrons of refined and artistic amusements.
Senorita Eugenia Lorana, Senorita Lola Lopez,
Mme. J. Caron, Mme. Eloise Sebastian,
Mlle. ADELAIDE,
Mons. SEBASTIAN,
the artistic bare-back rider, and his son,
ROMEO,
Senor ANTONIO MARQUEZ,
the intrepid Brazilian horseman.
Mr. Henry Rollande, Leviton Brothers,
Senor Juan Bachuis, Senor L. Picard,
Senor Miguel Lopez, Mr. Wm. Duverna,
Mr. Alfred Sylvester, Mr. Arthur Sylvester,
Mr. George Peoples, Mons. J. Caron,
Le Petit Adolph Caron, Le Petit Geo. Caron.

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FARRAGUT TRIUMPHANT
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MOBILE BAY,
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SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
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Between 13th and 14th sts.
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THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
June 21 and 22.
Doors open at 5 P. M. Admission, 50 cents.
Cars leave Jersey City every hour.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
FASHIONABLE MATINEE, SATURDAY, 2 o'clock.
Admission, 50 cents; children 25 cents.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Best imported preventives against pregnancy and disease, $4 per dozen. Call, send or write.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Sold by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, New-York, from 12 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—LADY INvalid, if you wish regular medical treatment, consult Dr. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York, and you will be guaranteed safe, certain, and immediate relief, or no charge. Advice gratis. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Monthly regulator $5. Confidential advice and medicine per mail. Twenty years successful practice, no deception or quackery. N. B.—Mme. D. will consult with ladies who prefer meeting their own sex, or kindly care for those desiring home attention during treatment.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

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THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

PRIVATE SKIN DISEASES, SCROFULA AND ERUPTIONS.—Male and female treated by Dr. FULLERS, at his new office, No. 23 Chambers-st., corner of Centre.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

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MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

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SUMMER SEASON,
On MONDAY EVENING, June 18, 1866,
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BUISLAY FAMILY,
AERIALISTS, PANTOMIMISTS AND ATHLETES,
in their extraordinary extravaganza of
LA PIED DU MOUTON;
OR,
THE SHEEP'S FOOT,
assisted by
Miss CARRIE A. MOORE,
THE
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Mme. STREBINGER,
Premiere Danseuse, from the Australian theatres,
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FIRST-CLASS DRAMATIC COMPANY.
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
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On Central Park.
PRICES OF ASCENSION,
FROM NOON UNTIL DARK:
GENTLEMEN, $3; LADIES, $2.
FORENOON AND AFTER DARK, TO VIEW
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GENTLEMEN, $2; LADIES, $1.
The grounds, which afford both shade and shelter, can accommodate 10,000 visitors. Admission 25 cents.

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Next door to the Fifth-avenue Hotel.
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
HAMLET THE DAINTY.
RETURN OF THE FENIAN RAIDERS.
GRIFFIN AND GEO. CHRISTY IN NEW ACTS.

WILL CLOSE
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Forty-first Annual Exhibition of Works of Art, now open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., (corner 23d-st., and 4th-av.,) WILL CLOSE at 10 P. M., on Wednesday, July 4.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Secretary N. A.

INSTRUCTION.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—THE undersigned, who will return to Berlin, in Prussia, in the latter part of July next, will take charge of any young gentlemen intrusted to his care, to be placed at school in any part of Germany, according to instruction or with the advice and approbation of Hon. Theodore S. Fay, Rev. Dr. Henry P. Tappan and Dr. J. S. Abbott, of Berlin. JOHN JAMES STURZ.
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1866, No. 385 6th-st.
REFERENCES.—Hon. John Sherman, Senator; Hon. N. P. Banks, M. C.; Hon. James M. Patterson, M. C.; Prof. Geo. T. Comfort, of Allegheny College, Penn.; Prof. Dr. Francis Lieber; Hon. H. B. Carey; Prof. N. Porter, of Yale College; Dr. Philip Shaaf, of the Sabbath Association, Bible House; and Frederick Kapp, New-York.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, corner Bloomingdale Road and 93d-st., Prof. E. Fezandie, Director. Complete classical, English and French literature, and scientific instruction. Boarding and day scholars; the latter taken to school and home. Circulars at the Institute, and at F. W. Christern's, foreign bookseller, No. 863 Broadway.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL.—MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open, on Sept. 4, a boarding-school for boys on the shore of Lake Mohegan, near Peekskill, N.Y. Parents who desire that their sons may enjoy the great advantages this school will afford, should make early application to C. D. MORRIS, No. 55 West 32d-st., N. Y.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hours' ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE, 78TH-ST., first brown-stone house west of 3d-av. French and English boarding and day school. Fall lessons begin Sept. 12, with a full corps of experienced professors and teachers.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-seventh semi-annual session will commence TUESDAY, May 1.
For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

TEACHERS.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—THOSE WHO expect to seek positions through the "Amer. School Institute," should make early application. Demand for good teachers for Autumn is brisk. Wanted, teachers in all departments. Several unusually good opportunities for Professors of Music, and several for military drill; also many for ladies who teach music and French. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 430 Broome-st.

WANTED—BY TWO LADIES COMPETENT for charge of school or advanced pupils, a reengagement in school or family. Teach mathematics, common and higher English, Latin, German, French, music, vocal and piano; best references. Address EPISCOPALIAN, Station A, New-York City, for two weeks.

A PROFESSOR OF LATIN AND GREEK, (graduate,) skilled in versification, desires an engagement in a City school during the next scholastic year; is at present similarly occupied in this City; first-class City references. Apply to HOMER, Box 166 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.
The undersigned have the honor to inform the public that they have opened, in Paris, an
AMERICAN COMMISSION AGENCY,
and beg to offer their services to merchants, importers and other parties in the United States, for the purchase and shipment of goods, and the transaction of all general business, including the representation of American exhibitors at the approaching World's Fair of 1867, the introduction of American articles in France, &c., &c. Mr. J. Mortimer has resided eleven years in France, and will give his personal attention to all orders. Terms cash.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Geo. Jones, Esq., New-York *Times* Office; Wm. H. Ames & Co., No. 29 Beekman-st.; Geo. B. Bhell, Esq., Florence Sewing Machine Company, No. 505 Broadway.
Address, postpaid, J. MORTIMER & CO., No. 204 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

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WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.
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And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS, PADLOCKS, &c.
Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware.
GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

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A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
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Mr. J. C. DUNN .... as .... Capt. JOHN SMITH
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Between the comedy and the extravaganza the orchestra will perform the
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LAW REPORTS.

The Excise Law passed April 14, 1866, Declared Unconstitutional and Void—Opinion of Judge Cardozo at Special Term in the Holt Test Case.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 21.

George W. Holt vs. *The Commissioners of Excise, and others.*—Yesterday Judge CARDOZO, sitting as a Judge at Special Term, delivered the following opinion in the so-called Holt test case. As will be seen by a perusal of the opinion, the Judge has declared the act of the Legislature, passed April 14, 1866, "unconstitutional and wholly void, and therefore the motion to continue the injunction is granted."

OPINION.

Immediately on the submission of this case, being convinced that very little, if anything, could be added to the argument of the distinguished counsel for the plaintiff, and being informed by the learned counsel for the defendants that he should not, in the case of Falk vs. the same parties, argue further any of the points which had been discussed in this case, (and I must add that his argument already made had exhausted the subject,) and the case being one of great public interest and importance, I commenced the examination of the matter, putting aside all other engagements, and devoting myself to it night and day, except when actually occupied in Court, but intending, nevertheless, to withhold my opinion until the Falk case had been finally submitted to me. But the proceedings before the several Magistrates, yesterday, seemed to demand that there should be no further delay, and that I should make known the results of my investigations, and I therefore proceed to express my views as follows:

George W. Holt vs. *Jackson S. Schultz et al.*—On the 14th of April, 1866, the Legislature of this State passed a law (chap. 578 of the Laws of 1866) entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York," by the third section of which it is provided that "From and after the first day of May, 1866, no person or persons shall within the said Metropolitan Police District, exclusive of the County of Westchester, publicly keep, or sell, give away or dispose of any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, in quantities less than five gallons at a time, unless as he or they may be licensed, pursuant to the provisions of this act, and may be permitted by it."

The act creates a Board of Excise—points out who may be licensed—how applications for licenses shall be made, and the duties of those who become licensed; and compliance with its requirements is enforced by very stringent provisions. By the 16th section, it is declared that every person who shall violate "any of the foregoing provisions of this act"—to some of which I have referred—shall for each offence be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by fine or imprisonment or both. The act contains many other sections, the constitutionality of some of which is disputed, but, in the view I take of the case, no specific mention need be made of them.

Prior to the passage of this law, the plaintiff in this case, under the act of the Legislature of April 16, 1857, (chap. 628, p. 405) and in conformity with its provisions, procured from the then Board of Commissioners of Excise for the City and County of New-York, a license as an inn-keeper "to sell strong and spirituous liquors and wines to be drank in his house and on his premises," from the 7th day of June, 1865, until that license should "expire by operation of law, or be revoked for a violation of the provisions of the aforesaid act." By the fourth section of this act, all licenses "when issued shall be in force unless revoked, until ten days after the third Tuesday in May next succeeding the granting of such license, and in the City of New-York until fifty days thereafter." By the twenty-sixth section, which alone confers the right of revocation, the Court of Sessions is authorized in certain cases, and upon notice to the party interested, to "inquire into the circumstances and to revoke" a license granted to a person violating the provisions of the act. No right of revocation, except for cause, and to be exercised in the manner I have mentioned, is reserved by the act.

To procure a license under the law the plaintiff paid the sum of $30, the amount required of him by the then Board of Commissioners—fixed by them under and pursuant to the authority conferred by the second section of the statute. More than two months of the period specified in the license remained unexpired on the first day of May last, and no provision for compensation to the plaintiff for the loss of the unexpired term of that license is made by the act of 1866; nor is there any clause in it saving the rights of persons whose licenses had not then expired. Under these circumstances the plaintiff has filed his complaint, setting forth substantially the matters I have mentioned, and charging, among other things, that upon the faith of the license under the act of 1857, he had bought a large stock of wines and liquors, a considerable portion of which yet remains upon his premises and unsold; that he wishes and intends to exercise the powers and rights which he claims are secured to him by his first license, and to prosecute his business, notwithstanding the act of 1866; and he insists that if the defendants, or any of them, who are charged with the execution of the last mentioned statute should cause him to be arrested, as they may do, for each violation of its provisions, which will be very numerous, he will sustain great and irreparable injury. A temporary injunction restraining any interference with the plaintiff or his business upon the part of the defendants, by virtue or in pursuance of the act of 1866, was granted by me, and argument has been made by distinguished counsel upon both sides, upon a motion to continue it until final judgment in the action.

With the question, whether the act of 1866 be wise or impolitic—whether it be calculated to advance or to retard and prejudice the cause of temperance, I have, in my judicial capacity, nothing to do. To all arguments on those matters, and similar considerations, I have only to apply the spirit of the remarks which I made on another occasion, when it was argued that only a certain view of a legal proposition "would satisfy the public." I said then, and I say now, "The question is not what will satisfy the public, but what does the law demand. With that, everybody must and will be satisfied, for that is the law, and ours is a law-abiding community."

Considerations of policy must be addressed to the Legislature, not to those who are charged with the duty of expounding its enactments. I am sacredly obligated impartially to ascertain the law according to my best judgment; and when I have thus arrived at a conclusion, I am similarly bound to declare it, whatever it or its consequences may be.

Three principle questions arising in this case:

1. Whether the plaintiff has such an interest as entitles him to a standing in Court.

2. If he has, whether the remedy by injunction is appropriate; and lastly, and most important, whether the act of 1866 is unconstitutional.

The defendants object that the plaintiff by applying for and accepting a license under the present act, has surrendered any rights he might have had under his previous license, and that, therefore, he cannot maintain this action; and of course, if it be true, that he must ultimately be defeated in the suit, the preliminary injunction should be dissolved. But I cannot concur with the learned counsel for the defendants, that any such surrender has been shown. It is not suggested that any formal release was executed by the plaintiff, nor that the license was ever delivered up to the defendants; but I am asked to infer its surrender from the mere fact of applying for a license under the statute in question. This I think unwarrantable. The plaintiff's application under the new statute was not incompatible with an intention to assert the validity of his old license. It was a precautionary act. If his old license were constitutionally destroyed by the recent legislation, he needed a new one. If the new statute were void he could not give it vitality. He would get nothing by a grant under a void law, but he lost nothing by taking that which was worthless. Besides, in one sense, the application for the new license was, as the complaint charges, compulsory, because if the act were constitutional, which every law presumptively is, the plaintiff had no alternative but to apply for a license, if he did not wish to sacrifice the property which he had purchased on the faith of his license under the act of 1857, if he did not mean to be totally deprived of the right to continue the business he had established. He could not be required to determine the grave question of the constitutionality of the statute, and the fact that he placed himself in a position to take its benefits, if it should be upheld, is no reason to presume, in the absence of any other evidence, that he surrendered, or meant to surrender his previously acquired rights, or to deny to him the privilege of impugning in the Courts the constitutionality of the statute. The defendants cannot be heard to say that the plaintiff had the alternative to take a license from them or not, as he pleased, and that therefore his doing so was voluntary, while at the same time they assert that if he did not take one, he would have no right to sell liquor at all, and must lose both his stock in trade and the business he had established. A license thus taken is taken by compulsion, even though it be true that the defendants did not so much as invite the plaintiff to make the application; and if taken coercively, there is no pretence for inferring a surrender of previously acquired interests.

I am, therefore, of opinion that the first objection raised by the defendants is untenable and must be overruled; and that the plaintiff, if the license granted to him under the act of 1857 conferred a vested right, which will necessarily be involved in the third question which I have stated, has such an interest as will enable him to come into Court and ask its judgment in the premises.

This brings me to the next inquiry, which is whether under the circumstances of the case, the remedy by injunction will be proper, if the act in question be found to be unconstitutional.

Upon this point it seems to be scarcely necessary to do more than refer to the case of Wood vs. The City of Brooklyn, 14 Barb. S. C. R., 425.

"Disreputable imprisonment" to which the plaintiff would be subject, is distinctly put by Judge Strong as a sufficient reason for granting an injunction. I do not mean to be understood that in my judgment this case presents no other reason for equitable interference, but it seems to me to be enough to place it upon the same ground which was approved by that eminent and accurate jurist.

Still it may be well to cite a few passages from Judge Story's work on equity jurisprudence, which appear to be directly in point in this case. It should be remembered that this action seeks to protect property. Its object is to prevent irreparable damage to the business of the plaintiff, which, notwithstanding the opposing affidavit, the Court must see, will follow, if he be interfered with as provided by the act in question. Such an interference amounts to a nuisance, which, it is well settled, will be restrained when private individuals suffer an injury distinct from that of the public in general.

In section 926 of his work on equity jurisprudence, Judge Story says: "Where the injury is irreparable, as where loss of health, loss of trade, destruction of the means of subsistence, or permanent ruin to property, may or will ensue from the wrongful act of erection—in every such case Courts of Equity will interfere by injunction in furtherance of justice and the violated rights of the party." Again in section 928: "It is upon similar grounds that Courts of Equity interfere in cases of trespasses, that is to say to prevent irreparable mischiefs, or to suppress multiplicity of suits and oppressive litigation." Enough I think has been quoted to show that there can be no doubt of the right to grant an injunction to protect the property of the plaintiff. The learned counsel for the defendants erred in supposing that the cases cited by him are authority against this view or support his position that an injunction should not be allowed even if the statute be conceded to be unconstitutional. On the contrary, many of them, as well as the case of Wood vs. Draper, 4 Abb., P. R., decided by the present Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, not cited by the counsel, admit that the remedy by injunction is a proper one, and only put the refusal to allow it, upon some ground of defect of parties plaintiff, or want of proper allegations in the complaint. Thus, in Wood vs. Draper (Supra) while the right to grant an injunction was asserted and established, it was refused, in that case, because it was held that the plaintiff, suing simply as a tax-payer, and having no interest in the subject matter, except that which was common to all the tax-payers of the City, could not maintain an action in his individual name, without an averment that the suit was brought on his own behalf, and "also on behalf of all others having a like interest." Again, in Thompson vs. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, which was also a suit by a tax-payer, Mr. Justice Mitchell said that relief by injunction was never granted merely to prevent an officer from carrying out a law of the State because it was deemed unconstitutional, *unless some equity was at the foundation of the bill*—which is precisely the case here. Each of the other cases cited by the counsel will be found, upon a careful examination, to be either foreign to the present question or else to be an authority, though the remedy may have been refused in that particular instance, for asserting the propriety of allowing it whenever, as here, a fit case for it be made.

The second objection taken by the defendants' counsel cannot, therefore, be sustained.

Is the act of 1866 constitutional?

Is it repugnant either to the prohibition in the Federal Constitution, the supreme law of the nation, which prevents any State from passing any law impairing the obligation of a contract, (Art. 1, sec. 10, subdivision 1;) or does it contravene the fundamental law of our own State, which declares that "no person shall be deprived of live, liberty or property without due process of law." Art. 1, sec. 6.

I think it is opposed to both. I shall not stop to examine whether the act under review annuls the unexpired licenses, issued under the statute of 1857. The learned counsel upon both sides concede and assert that it does, and, therefore, I feel at liberty to assume it as undisputable. Nor is there any doubt that if the third section of the statute be void as to any class of citizens, that it is void as to all; because it is manifest that the act did not mean to, and does not create different classes, upon some of whom it should operate, and upon some of whom it should not. Nor is there any room to dispute that if that section be invalid, as it is such an important part, and indeed the life and being of the whole scheme of the act, without which all the other provisions would be futile; the whole statute must share its fate and be declared unconstitutional. That these views, respecting such an act as the one under consideration, are sound, is conclusively established by Wynchamer's case, 13 N. Y. Rep., 378.

The sole question, then, is did the licenses granted under the act of 1857, create such a contract or vest such rights as cannot constitutionally be impaired or revoked. I do not doubt that the Legislature, under its inalienable right, might, notwithstanding those licenses, have passed laws which should regulate the sale of liquor under them, but I have no hesitation in saying that, under pretence of regulation, a law cannot be sustained which, like the present, has the effect to render a previous grant void. That is not regulation, it is destruction.

I shall not review or express my views of the decisions of Courts of other States which were cited by the defendant's counsel, and which he argued established that such licenses as those in question conferred no vested right, but were revocable at pleasure; because, however learned the Courts pronouncing them have been, and even if they go to the full extent which the counsel for the defendants contended they did, I cannot receive them as authority in this State, where I understand our Courts to have clearly and plainly decided principles with which they are utterly inconsistent. Nor will it be necessary to consider and apply the numerous citations from the elementary books and the decisions of the Courts of the United States, which were urged upon me by the learned counsel for the plaintiff—many of which bear pointedly upon the question involved—because that the license was *property*, and could not thus be annihilated, can be demonstrated from the cases decided by our own Courts.

Before proceeding further, I ought to remark that the right of revocation is only claimed by the defendants' counsel on the ground that the constitutional prohibition has "no application to the exercise of police powers," which he asserts the revocation of the license to be. It is not pretended that the plaintiff has been deprived of his property by "due process of law," unless this law can be upheld upon the principle mentioned, and therefore the sphere of examination necessary to the determination of the case is very greatly restricted. It will only be material, then, to inquire whether the license was a *contract* within the provisions of the Federal Constitution, or *property* within that of the Constitution of our State, and the cases which I now cite are referred to simply to establish the proposition that a license is such a contract, and that rights acquired under it become "vested rights."

In the case of Wood vs. The City of Brooklyn, before cited, Justice Strong, speaking of a license to sell liquor which had been granted to the plaintiff in that suit, under the State law, says: "For this the law required him to pay, and he no doubt has paid a compensation to the city, *and he has a vested right to the privileges* which it confers so long as it remains in force. But by the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of The Mayor vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company, (32 N. Y. Rep. of 261,) reviewing and affirming the decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court in this district, this point has, in my judgment, been passed upon and settled so as, so far as I am concerned, to be conclusively adjudicated, unless and until the Court of last resort shall see fit to reconsider its opinion. In that case it appeared that the Common Council of the City of New-York had authorized the construction of a railroad track in certain streets of the City, and the running of cars upon it. The resolution authorizing the grant required that, before the permission should take effect, the grantees should enter into an agreement with the Mayor, &c., "to abide by and perform the stipulations and provisions therein contained, and also all such other regulations or ordinances as may be passed by the Common Council relating to said Railroad." This suit was brought to recover penalties for running the cars without paying the annual license fee which an ordinance, subsequently passed, required should be paid for every passenger railroad car. Opinions that the license fee could not be exacted were delivered by Justices Clerke and Sutherland, of the Supreme Court. (See 12 Abb. P. R., p. 364.) The opinion of Judge Sutherland is so clear and explicit, and contains language so much more apposite to the present case, than I could select, that I shall quote several of the passages. He starts by saying, "I look upon the question raised by the demurrer in this, as a question of property, of vested rights, resting on or secured by grant or contract." So in the present case, the license is property—a vested right—and, as Judge Sutherland said in that case, citing Dartmouth College vs. Woodward, 11 Wheat, 511, "It is as much within the protection of the Constitution as any other property or right resting on or derived from contract."

Again, the Judge says: "No doubt the City Corporation has power to impose a license fee for the use of public carriages," but he concludes that "after having licensed a public carriage for a certain fee for a certain term, or for a certain term without the payment of any fee, it has no right during the term to impose the condition of the payment of an additional license fee in the former case, or of any license fee in the latter. A similar question was presented in the case of The Mayor, &c., vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company, in the Court of Appeals, and a like disposition was made of it, opinions being delivered by Judges Parker and Campbell. The case was decided in September Term, 1865. Now it is manifest that those decisions could only have been made on the theory that the license, or permission, or resolution, or whatever it was termed, was a contract which could not be impaired. Other cases might be cited. Does the present differ in principle from those cases? Not at all. Did not the State, then, make a contract with the plaintiff?

The Legislature created Commissioners of Excise—it authorized them to grant licenses for certain periods, upon payment of certain sums of money; and in pursuance of that authority the State, through its thus created agents, for a valuable consideration, conferred upon the plaintiff the right to sell liquor for a definite period.

Is it possible to conceive of any reason why that should be less binding than a deed of land, executed by the proper officers of the State would be? or why the Legislature should or could have the power to annul the one and not the other? Whether you call it a grant, a contract, or a license, is immaterial. The faith of the State, for a valuable consideration, was pledged to the plaintiff, that he might carry on a certain business for a fixed time, and he can no more be deprived of that right than he could be of land which the State might have granted to him in fee. The Constitution of the country prevents it, and common honesty forbids it. The use of it as well as of land granted by the State, might be regulated; but, under pretence of regulation, all use of either species of property could not be prevented. But all use of the plaintiff's license is prevented. The license itself is annulled. There is nothing inconsistent with these views in any of the cases in our own State relied upon by the defendants. They were all cases where the grant remained unrevoked, the use only being regulated. As, for instance, in the oft-cited case of the Brick Church vs. The Mayor, 5 Cowan, 538, where the city prohibited premises it had conveyed to the plaintiffs, from being used any longer as a cemetery. That was a legimate exercise of police power. But it is very different here. The plaintiff, under the law purporting to regulate the sale of liquor, has, without compensation, been absolutely deprived of property for which he paid the State a valuable consideration.

The injustice of any other principle than that which I have thus maintained, will become yet more palpable, when it is remembered that if the Legislature could destroy the unexpired term of the plaintiff's license when it had but sixty days to run, it might equally do so one day after it was granted, and without returning one dollar of the consideration which he had paid. And if the Legislature may thus to-day deprive the plaintiff of one species of property, it may to-morrow, in similar manner, deprive other citizens of another species. There would be no limit to its destructive power. A doctrine which might lead to results, or support conduct, so unfair and so dangerous to all our citizens, should not be sustained, unless upon the most explicit adjudications of courts whose authority is binding and conclusive.

Upon the grounds which I have thus stated, without elaborating them further, or assigning other reasons which also convince my mind of its invalidity, I feel constrained to declare the Act of April 14th, 1866, unconstitutional and wholly void; and therefore the motion to continue the injunction must be granted.

This action was brought to test the License Law, and was commenced at the instigation and by the advice of Mr. Walter W. Price, brewer, of this city.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—(Short Causes)—*Part I.*—Nos. 2555, 3021, 2981, 2389, 1751, 2653, 1997, 2675, 3043, 2961, 2013, 3057, 371. *Part II.*—(Short Causes.)—Nos. 1420, 1016, 2906, 2970, 2754, 2812, 2974, 2804, 3040, 3030, 1336.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

Calendar of the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 21.

The following is the Day Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Friday, June 22: Nos. 156, 156½, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 163, 163¼, 163¾, 5, 22½.

There will be no further day calendar at this term.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People vs. George Stevens and John Aaron; larceny from person.

The People vs. George Allen; robbery in the first degree.

The People vs. Lizzie Roberts and Nettie Brown; grand larceny.

The People vs. John Henney, *alias* Henecke; petit larceny from person.

The People vs. Edward Seymour and James Sinclair; burglary and grand larceny.

The People vs. Solomon C. H. Murphy; burglary and grand larceny.

The People vs. Gemule Kennedy and Edward Hennedy; robbery in the first degree.

The People vs. Nicholas Holden; receiving stolen goods—three cases.

The People vs. William Maitland and others; violation Boat Law.

The People vs. Patrick Clancy; grand larceny.

The People vs. John Kelly, John Pritchard and Elias Boyden; grand larceny.

The People vs. Thomas O. Bey; grand larceny.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 21, 1866.

$19,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C'62	103⅝	100	At. Mail St. C.	127
50,000	do......2d call	103⅝	100	do........s3	126⅝
50,000	do	103⅝	100	do......2d call	127
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	102⅞	200	New-York Cen.	99
4,500	U.S. 6s,5-20s.C'65	102⅝	200	do	98⅞
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'62	103	200	do........s60	97⅜
2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	96⅞	300	do......2d call	98⅞
9,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.	102⅝	200	do........s30	98⅞
			100	Mil. & St. P. R.	57⅞
500	do.2d S..Sm'll	102⅝	100	Erie R.	59
15,000	do	102⅝	400	do	58⅝
500	do ....Small	102⅛	1200	do	58⅝
10,000	do.Third Ser.	102⅝	500	do........s30	57⅞
2,000	Tenn. State 6s.	97⅛	100	do......2d call	58⅝
5,000	do	97¼	1000	do	58⅝
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '68	95	500	Hudson R.	112
10,000	N. Car. 6s	84¼	200	Reading R.	109
5,000	do	84½	200	do	108⅞
4,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	79	2000	do	108⅝
			30	Ill. Cen. R.	120
60,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	27	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	85¼
5,000	Erie 4th M.	91	200	do	85½
3,000	B.,N.Y.& E.1stM	95	1500	do......2d call	85
1,000	Hud.R.2d S.F.B.	101	800	Chic. & N. W. P.	59
2,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.2d.	95⅝	1000	Cleve. & Tol.	107¼
500	C.&N.W.S.F.Bs.	92	300	do	107
50	Bk. of Commerce	114	200	do	107¼
10	Bk. of Comm'th.	102	200	do......2d call	107¼
50	Cen. N. Bank	105	100	Chic.& R. Is.	95⅛
10	do	105½	100	do	95⅜
100	Fourth Nat. Bank.	104	50	do	95½
200	Wilksbarre Coal	55	100	do..2d call.b10	95⅝
90	Bruns. C. L. Co.b30	8	200	do	95½
200	West. U.Tel....x-d	57	300	do	95
100	do........s30	55	300	P., F. W. & C.	98
14	do	55½	5	do	97¼
100	do..2d call.s10	55	500	do......2d call	98⅛
21	West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	106¼	100	Chic. & Alt	97
400	Mar. & C.1st Pr.	42	200	do	98

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$6,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	102⅝	100	Chic. & N. W.	30
14,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	97⅛	100	Chi.& N. W. P.	58⅞
5,000	N. Car. 6s	84⅜	70	Ill. Central R.	120⅜
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	27	100	do	120½
200	Western U.Tel.	55	800	Cleve. & Pitts	84⅞
300	Boston W. P	42	200	do	84⅞
200	Erie R.	58¼	200	Cleve. & Tol	107
200	Reading R.	108⅝	300	do	107¼
200	Mich. Cen. R.	107⅛	100	Chic. & R. I.	95⅛
200	Mich. S. & N. I.	79⅛	100	Chic. & Alton	99
100	do........s30	79			

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	110⅛	50	Erie R.	58½
25,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s C.'62	103⅛	300	do	58⅝
60,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s.C.'65	102⅞	300	M. So. & N. I.	79
10,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s R.'64	103	200	do........s30	79
8,000	U. S. 5s, '74.C.In.	101⅛	800	Ill. Cen. R.	120⅜
22,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d Ser.	102⅞	200	Reading R.	108⅝
			400	do	108⅝
20,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	97⅛	500	do......2d call	108⅝
35,000	N. Car. 6s	84⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.	107⅞
50,000	O. & M. Cer.	27	100	do	107½
10,000	M.&Mo.L.G.Bs.	60	900	Clev. & Pitts	85
700	West. U. Tel	54	200	do......2d call	85⅛
200	At. Mail S. Co.	126	200	Chic. & N. W	29⅞
400	do........s10	126	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	58⅞
100	do	125½	200	Cleve. & Tol	107
100	Boston W. P.	42	200	Chic. & R. I.	95⅛
100	Mar. Min. Pr.	23	300	do......2d call	95⅜
100	New-York Cen.	98⅝	200	Chic. & Alt.	98⅝
400	do	99	100	do	98⅝
100	do......2d call	99			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C.	27⅛	200	Cleve. & Pitts	86⅛
100	Canton Co........b3	59⅛	500	do	86
500	do	59	500	do	85⅛
100	do........s10	59	200	do........b10	85⅝
100	do........b10	59¼	400	do........b3	85⅞
100	Cum. Coal. P....b3	45⅜	1500	do	86¼
1100	Erie R	58¼	500	do	85⅝
500	do........b3	58⅛	400	do	85⅛
1800	do........s3	58⅛	800	do........s3	85⅜
200	do........s5	58⅛	400	do........c	85⅜
600	do........c	58⅛	200	Clev. & Tol	107⅞
200	do........b10	58⅜	400	do........c	107⅜
300	do........s3	58⅜	300	Chi. & N. W.	30
100	N. Y. Cen.	99	500	do........s3	30
100	do........s3	99	100	do........b10	30
400	Reading R.	109⅛	100	do........b30	30⅛
200	M. S. & N. I.....s3	79¼	100	Chi. & N. W. P..s3	59⅛
100	do........b15	79⅜	200	do	59⅛
300	Chi. & R. I.	95	200	P., Ft.W. & Chi.	97⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000	O. & M. Cer.s10	27	100	N. Y. Central..s60	98
30,000	do	27	400	Clev. & Pitts.	84⅛
10,000	do........b3	27⅛	600	do........b3	84⅝
10,000	do........s5	27	1400	do	84⅞
20,000	do........s3	27	1200	do........s3	84⅞
20,000	do	26⅞	800	do	85
100	Quicksilver	50⅜	700	do	85¼
100	do	50¼	500	do........s3	85⅛
500	Erie Railroad....s3	58	200	do........b10	85¼
800	do........s5	58	900	Cleve. & Tol	107¼
1400	do	58⅛	200	do........s10	107⅛
500	do........c	58⅛	200	Chic. & R. I.	95⅛
400	do	58⅛	200	do	95
800	Reading R.	109	80	do	95
200	do........s3	109	100	do........s3	95
200	do........b10	109⅛	100	do........b15	95⅛
400	do........b3	109⅜	100	Chi. & N. W....s10	29⅞
300	M. S. & N. I. R..s3	79	200	do	29⅞
200	do........b3	79⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	58⅞
100	do........b15	79⅛	100	do........s3	58⅞
100	do........s10	79	100	P.F. W. & C.	98
200	do........s3	79	300	Atlantic S.S.Co.	126
100	do........b10	79⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$20,000	Ohio & M. C.	26⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R.	120⅜
800	Boston W. P.	41	500	Clev. & Pitts	84⅞
300	West. U. Tel...x-d	53⅛	400	do	84⅞
100	do........b10	53½	1800	do	85
200	do........s3	53⅜	200	do........b10	85
100	do........s4	53⅛	500	do........s3	85
300	do	53⅛	500	do........b3	85
100	do........b3	53⅛	500	Cleve. & Tol	107⅛
300	Erie R........s3	58¼	400	do........s3	107
500	do	58⅜	200	do........b10	107⅛
300	do	58⅜	200	Chi. & R. I.	95⅜
100	do........s5	58⅛	200	do........s3	95⅛
480	do........s3	58⅛	100	do........s10	95⅛
200	do........b3	58⅜	200	do	95⅛
400	Reading R.	108⅞	100	do........b10	95⅜
200	do........b10	108⅞	200	Chic. & N. W	29⅞
200	do........b3	108⅞	400	Chic. & N. W. P.	58⅛
200	Catawissa R....b3	77	200	P., F. W. & C.	98⅛

THURSDAY, June 21—P. M.

The Gold speculation was tame to-day until it broke down below 149 ⅌ cent., when there was some demand to close up *short* contracts, and some effort to rally the market above 150 again. The range of sales was 152@148⅞@150⅛ ⅌ cent. to the close of regular 'Change hours at 3 o'clock.

The fall in Gold created a partial improvement in Foreign Exchange, and there was some inquiry for Saturday's steamers, though most of the business goes over to Friday forenoon, by which time the *China's* mail from Boston will be digested. There is also more doing in the way of Customs duties, and the receipts for the whole week will probably show a fair average. The rates for Bills on London, 60 days, on actual business, are 107⅞@108¼ ⅌ cent. The best drawers are sold, second-hand, ¼@½ ⅌ cent. cheaper than their own counter rate.

The abundance of Money influences a liberal business in all Government Securities at the counters of the great Wall-street dealers, both for 7.30s and the Gold-bearing Stocks. The old 5-20s of 1862 are not so firm for transmission abroad by ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. as compared with Wednesday. The Border State Bonds are higher at the Stock Exchange, and the Railways generally steady in price, though the speculation, for the day, is reported quiet. On the Miscellaneous list there is an advance in price, and more doing in Atlantic Mail Steamship Company.

At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday afternoon. Gold 149 ⅌ cent. Stocks steady.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	96⅞	96⅞	Northwest	30	29⅞
U. S. 5-20s	103⅛	103¼	N. West Pref.	59	58⅞
U. S. 7.30s	102⅞	102⅞	Rock Island	95¼	95⅛
N. Y. Central	99	98⅞	Fort Wayne	98	98½
Erie	58¼	58⅜	Cumb'land Coal.	45	45
Hudson	111½	112	Quicksilver	50⅜	50⅛
Reading	108⅞	108⅝	Mariposa	11⅞	11⅞
Mich. Southern	79⅛	79⅛	Mariposa Pref.	23½	23
Illinois Central	121	120⅛	Canton	59⅛	59
Pittsburgh	86⅛	85⅜	Ohio Certificates	27⅜	27
Tennessee 6s	96⅞	97⅛	American Gold	152½	149
Missouri 6s	81	81	Bills on London	107⅞	108

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	110	Bank of the Republic	112
Manhattan	132	Bank of N. America	110
Mechanics'	120	Metropolitan	125
Union	115	People's	118½
America	139	St. Nicholas	105
City	200	Manufac. & Merch'ts	100
Phœnix	105	Central National	105
North River	124	First National	207
Commerce	114	Fourth National	103½
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	106	Ninth National	106
Ocean	100	Oriental	125
American Exchange	108	City Bank, Brooklyn	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Han. & St. Jo. Land G.	97¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Han. & St. Jo., convert.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876	103	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	101
Erie 1st mort., 1876	99	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	90
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	100½	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	74
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	95	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	91	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100
Buff., N. Y & E. 1st M. '77	95	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	103	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s. f. '85	101	N. J. Central 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M., '75	97½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	98½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	87½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Mich. C. 1st M. 8 ⅌ c., '82	109	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	60
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	109	Chi. & Al. 1st Mort.	96
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	90½	Chi. & Alt. Income	87
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	87	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	90
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	98	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	70
Pac. R. Guarant'd by Mo	74	Peninsula R. R. bonds	73
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	99	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	91½	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	70
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	85	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	89½	McGregor Wes. 1st M.	84

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,816,203 68, including for Customs, $403,000; Gold Notes, $400,000. Payments, $1,092,890 55. Balance, $94,626,625 64.

The Secretary of the Treasury has afforded to Congress, and through his reports to that body, the most ample information as to his funding operations since last November. He had then exchanged $50,000,000 United States 5-20's of 1865 for Compounds at the rate of 103 ⅌ cent. He has since sold or exchanged $23,000,000 of the same Stock for Compounds and 7.30s at the same average. He tells Congress that he did this work without disturbing the Money Market, through the old and eminently popular and successful fiscal Agent of the Treasury, Mr. JAY COOKE, the same who placed $500,000,000 of United States 5-20's of 1862, three years ago, and $750,000,000 of 7.30's last year, about the close of the war, at the smallest possible charge for commissions, popular agencies, advertising, &c. The Secretary could well afford, from his own experience and that of his predecessors, to acknowledge his agent, and the latter, without seeking the employment, has nothing to conceal from the *Journal of Commerce*, or any other paper, as to how and when and at what charge he so quietly effected his work. The same may be said for Mr. MCCULLOCH in regard to the purchase of $1,500,000 of 10-40s, and the exchange of 5-20s for 7.30s, when both were selling too low in the market for their real value, and so low as to prejudice the further negotiation of other Stocks. The whole communication of yesterday to Congress is business-like, and bears the impress of practical banking management, straightforward candor, and a purpose to continue the prompt administration of the Public Finances in about the same way. If our neighbors have any other questions to ask, whether about Gold or Stocks, they have only to communicate with the House Committee on Banking and Currency to be amply satisfied. As they have dealt so freely of late in mysterious insinuations of a want of integrity, or the presence of corruption, in the Treasury management on these subjects, here or at Washington, (it is often difficult to see or know where they are intended to strike,) it is to be hoped the native modesty of the authors will not suffer them to forego the present opportunity to verify them, if really true. It is not expected that under any circumstances they will have the magnanimity to retract them if found to be untrue. Direct charges of this nature are sometimes withdrawn, but roundabont insinuations, never. There is a want of true manliness in the very indulgence of such warfare.

Messrs. D. C. & R. H. FISK, dealers in Government securities, at No. 16 Nassau-street, under the Fourth National Bank, announce their readiness to buy and sell at market rates, all classes of national stocks. All orders intrusted to them receive prompt personal attention. Their references are of the very best class.

Attention is invited to the dividend and election notice of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad Company. The semi-annual dividend is five ⅌ cent. Hon. W. C. PIERREPONT has been reëlected President; Mr. MARCELLUS MASSY, Vice-President, and R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders—The Contract with Sir Morton Peto.

From the Newark Advertiser, June 20.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company was held at Hoboken to-day with a large attendance. MOSES BIGLOW, Esq., of Newark, was chosen Chairman; JAMES BROWN, Hon. G. T. COBB and Gen. N. N. HALSTED, Vice-Presidents, and W. VANDERPOOL, Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The annual report of the Directors to the Stockholders is this year unusually voluminous and of more than ordinary interest. The following is a synopsis:

The Phillipsburgh branch, the report states, is nearly finished. Some grading remains to be done. The Directors recently went over the entire line and report that the permanent track will be laid and in use at an early day. A temporary track has been laid at the unfinished parts, which has been used somewhat for coal transportation during the last six months. It will be capable of passing 2,000 tons a day. Traffic now stands waiting sufficient to fill the line to its utmost capacity. The Company only needs adequate capital to put the road in proper condition for this business. This they hope to raise. They have purchased 400 double coal cars, ten tons each, and have some under contract, also 13 locomotives, and several under contract. They have also added largely to their freight and passenger cars. The rocky nature of excavations, with increased prices of labor, have enhanced the cost of the work beyond the original estimates, and made delay. The road will be one of the best in the country, grades easy, curves slight, with capacity equal to any.

A branch from Denville to Boonton to be built soon is contemplated, to accommodate the iron interests. This will form part of the main branch to be constructed through the Great Notch.

A double track is being constructed from Roseville to South Orange, and it is proposed to extend it to Millburn, and possibly to Passaic River, near Chatham. Besides these extensions large additions of the sidings of the whole line are being made and a double draw at the Hackensack bridge. Other repairs and improvements are going on.

The Phillipsburgh branch has been laid in the gauge of four feet eight and one-half inches, the same as the Pennsylvania system, and measures are being taken to thus alter the gauge of the entire line.

THE LEASE.

With regard to the lease to the Great Western Company, the reasons which led to the lease are explained. The acknowledged high character and financial responsibility of the parties who made the proposals, consisting of Sir MORTON PETO and his associates, it was thought, afforded a guarantee that any agreement entered into by them would be carried out. An agreement was made Nov. 1, 1865, whereby the Morris and Essex Railroad Company leased to the Atlantic and Great Western Company, for 999 years, their entire road, property and works. The rent, after paying all interest on the bonds and obligations of the Company, and all demands against it, was to be 8 ⅌ cent. on the capital stock for the first year, 9 for the second, and 10 annually after that, with the provision that if the lessees should realize more than 10 ⅌ cent., the Morris and Essex Railroad Company should have a proportionate share in the surplus. The lessees agreed to construct a branch from Denville to Bloomfield, by way of Boonton and the Great Notch, and were to expend $100,000 on the Hoboken depot, and to double-track the main road from Newark to Morristown, and from Denville to Phillipsburgh. All of which was to stand in the name of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, and be operated under the lease and to remain as security for its due performance, the outlays to be made within four years or the lease to be void, but the agreement was to make them in less than three years, the lease to commence Feb. 1, 1866, the road and property to remain in the occupation of the Company. The lease was duly executed and confirmed by the Legislature. The Atlantic and Great Western Company entered upon the performance of their duties in February last, and expended considerable in preliminary arrangements. But in March last, the financial difficulties in England rendered it necessary for them to suspend their operations and request the temporary aid of the Morris and Essex Company. Their agents having represented that they were not prepared to advance the moneys, and having requested this Company to raise the same on its own credit, a supplemental agreement was made in April, providing for additional bonds of this Company. The Board at once took measures to raise the funds. This has been done by a temporary loan. The Board also resolved to make a permanent loan by the issue of convertible bonds, to the amount of $1,500,000, offered at 85 ⅌ cent. of par value, convertible into stock at any time before the last installment, the stockholders having refusal in proportion to their stock. It has been suggested that the time for the conversion of the bonds into the stock of the Company should be extended, and also in case a second mortgage should hereafter be made to secure a future loan, that such of these convertible bonds as may not have been converted into stock should be placed on an equal footing with any bonds to be issued under such second mortgage. Resolutions have been adopted to meet these views. They feel assured that they will have no difficulty in placing the whole loan, thus enabling the Company to put their works in profitable operation. The first issue of $3,500,000 under the present mortgage, have all been disposed of, and the remaining $1,500,000 have been issued. A portion of these will be needed to carry out the proposed arrangements, the balance of about $1,000,000 will remain in the treasury. In February last the Board issued the residue of stock required to make the whole amount equal to $3,500,000. Should the proposed convertible bonds be changed into stock, the full complement of capital stock authorized by the charter will be filled.

Thus far all the operations of the Company and its funds have been managed by its own directors. If the lease should fall through, it will produce no change in the operations.

In case the lessees should not be able to proceed with the fulfillment of the contract, it will be in the option of the Company to determine it; and no disadvantage or interruption can in any event take place. The Board express the conviction that the lessees have acted with entire good faith.

The death of WM. N. WOOD, an original corporator, and for many years Secretary, Treasurer and Director, is announced. He has ever been a fast friend of the Company and held in high estimation.

J. B. BASSINGER, Engineer and Superintendent, has resigned, owing to ill health.

The receipts of the Company for the five months of 1866 have been increased over the corresponding time in 1865, $105,385 85, or more than 40 ⅌ cent., but owing to the high price of labor and material, and all incidentals, the net results have not been more favorable. In view of the prospect of a reduction of prices, and the development of the most profitable sources of revenue, the Board believe that a prosperous future is opening to the road and property, and that the stockholders will continue to realize adequate returns for their investments.

FINANCIAL.

The financial statement is as follows: Capital Stock, $3,199,050; Funded Debt, $3,084,775; Floating Debt, $108,104 20; contingent account, $290,790 13; total, $6,682,719 33—of which $6,537,292 53 is represented by the cost of the road and appendages, $55,060 capital stock of Bloomfield road, $38,395 wood on hand, $52,031 80 cash.

The receipts for 1865 were $880,456 16—of which $457,161 92 were from passengers: $192,147 17 from freight; $31,147 01 from mails and sundries. The expenses have been $513,785 75—of which $112,527 86 were for repairs of road, &c.; $86,900 60 repairs of engines and cars; $116,531 42 fuel; $160,421 10 operating road; $17,926 90 salaries and insurance; $19,478 67 Government tax. The sum of $112,160 30 has been paid for interest on funded and floating debt; $222,744 92 for dividends and interest on bonds, of which $97,650 were paid in stock, and $125,094 92 in cash. Over one million (1,025,498) passengers, exclusive of commuters and free passengers, have been carried during the year. Passenger trains have run 229,000 miles, freight 65,000, and gravel and construction trains 29,000.

The receipts for the first five months of 1866, compared with 1865, were as follows:

	1866.	1865.
Passengers	$193,051 94	$169,744 42
Freight and sundries	175,553 12	93,474 79
Total	$368,605 06	$263,219 21

Attached to the report are copies of circulars recently issued by the Company relative to their bonds, &c.

Mr. ROWLAND JOHNSON, of Orange, presented a petition signed by four hundred persons, alleging that the Hoboken ferry accommodations are insufficient, and asking for a new ferry in connection with the road, or better accommodations on the present ferry. Mr. JOHNSON spoke at some length on the grievance complained of, claiming that from motives of economy the Ferry Company had given the public miserable accommodations; that they were huddled together like calves in a stall or sheep in a pen, and that sometimes many of the passengers were prevented from getting on board the boats, owing to the great crowd. Frequently the boat would start, leaving forty or fifty persons standing on the dock. Their accommodations had been reduced in New-York for the benefit of another road, a child of Camden and Amboy. Some day the community would be startled by a terrible catastrophe.

Mr. DAVID CAMPBELL thought the subject one of importance, and that immediate action for relief should be taken. Messrs. JOHNSON, BRAMHALL, HOWE, CAMPBELL and PLUME were appointed a Committee to confer with the Board of Directors on the subject and secure a speedy redress of the grievances complained of.

The Board then took a recess, during which the election for Directors was held, resulting in the choice of the old Board, except Mr. A. S. HEWITT, who had declined, in whose place Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, of New-York, was chosen.

The following gentlemen compose the Board for the ensuing year:

William Wright,	Beach Vanderpool,
Jeremiah C. Garthwaite,	Aaron Robertson,
Robert Hamilton,	Joseph P. Bradley,
Edwin A. Stevens,	J. Couper Lord,
Asa Packer,	Charles A. Lighthipe,
Theodore F. Randolph,	Samuel L'Hommedieu,
George Opdyke.	

On reassembling, the Committees who during the recess had inspected the ferry, reported that the representations set forth in the petition were well founded, and call for the immediate and urgent attention of the Directors.

The usual resolutions of thanks to the Directors were adopted, and the meeting then adjourned.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,
DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
Under the Fourth National Bank,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
United States 6's of 1881.
United States 5-20 Bonds.
United States 10-40 Bonds.
United States 7.30 Treasury Notes.
United States Certificates of Indebtedness.
United States Compound Interest Notes.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 21, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 28 bbls. Ashes, 10,560 bbls. Flour, 524 bbls. and 1,601 bags Corn Meal, 300 bushels Wheat, 4,200 bushels Oats, 481 pkgs. Lard, and 75 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in moderate demand, at $8@$8 25 for Pots, and $15 50@$16 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is in limited demand at drooping prices. Java at 24½c.@25½c., Native Ceylon at 20c.@22c., Maracaibo at 17c.@20c., Laguayra at 17c.@19c., Rio at 14½c.@20c., and St. Domingo at 17c.@17½c., cash, in gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Continues quiet and depressed. Middlings ranged to-day from 37c.@39c. ⅌ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 1,100 bales, against receipts of 1,085 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	9,865
Receipts since June 1, 1866	32,165
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	366,853
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	796,651
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	457,321

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Appleton A, 24½c.; Appleton C, 18c.; Broadway, 23c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 37½c.; Anthony Manufacturing Co., 27½c.; Palmer River, 25c.; Wheaton Co., 22½c. Prints—Merrimac W, 22c.; American, 19½c.; Freeman, 17c.; Wauregan, 18½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, prices unchanged; Meyers' I X L, narrow tapes, 48c.@78c.; wide tapes, 70c.@$1 14. Corsets—Thomson's French Woven, B B, $12@$13, gold; Thomson's French Woven C C, $11 50@$12 50. Shirts—J. W. L. StandardDress, No. 250, $30; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 275, $32. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Co., Byron and Garrote No. 1, Extra, Extra Corrugated, and Silver Corrugated, $16 @$35; Goldsmith's Patent, Byron. $30; Shakespeare, $40: Cuffs, $50—less 30 ⅌ cent. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 25c.; Winthrop, 18½c. Corset Jeans—Bates, 16c.; Naumkeag, 21½c.; Washington Satteen, 27c.

EGGS—Are scarce and in fair demand at full prices. We quote: State and Jersey, 27c.@28c.; Ordinary Western, 25c.@26c.; Western, by Express, 26c.@27c.; Canada, 25c.@26c. ⅌ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A limited business has been transacted in State and Western flour at partially reduced prices. Sales since our last, 7,200 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 40@$7 75: very poor to choice Extra State at $7 45@$10, chiefly at $7 50@$8 40: round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 75@$10 15 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 40	@$7 75
Extra State	7 45	@10 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 60	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 75	@10 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 20	@14 50
Extra Genesee	10 05	@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 85	@17 50

Southern Flour is dull and drooping. Sales since our last 450 bbls., in lots, at $10 40@$11 70 for poor to good, and $11 75@$17 50 for good to very choice extra brands ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and heavy. Sales, 350 bbls. Extra at $8 75@$14 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in less request, including Superfine at $6 75@$7 50 ⅌ bbl. Sales 125 bbls. Corn Meal is inactive at $4 90@$5 for Western, $5@$5 10 for Jersey, $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 30 for Brandywine, delivered, ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—A limited inquiry prevails for foreign at irregular prices. A few domestic apples have arrived from Norfolk, but are without quotations. Strawberries are in better supply and prices are lower. We quote: Strawberries, Jersey, quart box, 10c.@20c.; Strawberries, Jersey, pint box, 5c.@12c.; Strawberries, 4c.@8c. ⅌ basket; Cherries, 5c.@13c. ⅌ ℔.; Gooseberries, $3@$6 ⅌ bushel. Dried fruits are dull and unchanged, excepting apples, which are lower. Dried Apples, 17c.@18c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 32c.@34c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 20c.@22c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 16c.@19c.; Cherries, new pitted, 50c.@52c.; Blackberries, 38c.@40c.; Raspberries, 45c.@50c.; Plums, 38c.@40c. ⅌ ℔.

GRAIN—Wheat is offered more freely, to arrive, at lower and very irregular prices, but is not in much request. Small sales only have been effected, including White Western at $3 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in less demand, closing heavily and in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 52,500 bushels at 90c.@94c. for unsound, and 95c.@97c. for sound new mixed Western, ⅌ bushel. New Oats are in less demand, at less buoyant prices. We quote new Western at 57c.@62c., the latter an extreme rate, ⅌ bushel. Rye is in good request and buoyant. 6,800 bushels Canadian brought $1 38 ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. The demand for Beans is light, and prices are easier, although holders are not disposed to quote them lower. Beans, Kidneys, new, $2 50@$2 75; Beans, Marrows, $2 40@$2 50; Beans, Mediums, $1 90@$2; Peas, Canada, $1 15@$1 20; Peas, Green Marrowfat, $1 30@$1 20 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate request at 55c.@85c. for poor to very choice, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been in less demand, including last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ⅌ ℔.

MOLASSES—Continues in request, including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; Cuba at 48c.@62½c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine, at 87c.@90c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25; Resin at $3@$9 50 ⅌ 280 ℔s; Tar at $2 25@$2 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue in demand and firm, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Bleached Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 70@$2 75; Lard Oil at $1 90@$2; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 64@$1 66 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in limited request, at 26@26½c. for Crude, 40½c.@41½c. for Refined, in bond, and 55c.@56c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Bermuda Potatoes are scarce, but the arrivals from Charleston are improving in quality, and take their place. Old Potatoes are in fair supply and good demand. The market generally is well stocked with vegetables of good quality. Mercers, $4 @$4 75; Jackson Whites, $4 25@$4 50; Buckeyes, $3 50@$3 75; Dyckman, $3 50@$4; Peach Blows, $5@$5 50; New Bermudas, $11@$12; Charleston, new, $7@$7 50, ⅌ bbl. Bermuda Onions, new, ⅌ bbl., $3@$3 50; Onions, White, ⅌ 100 bunches, $3@$4; Bermuda Tomatoes, ⅌ crate, $1@$1 25; Green Peas, ⅌ bbl., $3@$3 50; Cucumbers, ⅌ 100, $4 50@$5; String Beans, ⅌ bbl., $3 50@$4; Turnips, White, ⅌ 100, $3@$5.

POULTRY AND GAME.—The supply of poultry the past week has been quite liberal, and the demand good at about quotations. *Live Poultry*—Turkeys, 23c.@24c. ⅌ ℔.; Fowls, 18c.@24c. ⅌ ℔.; Spring Chickens, 75c.@$1 ⅌ pair; Geese, $1 50@$2 ⅌ pair; Ducks, $1@$1 25 ⅌ pair; Pigeons, flight, $2@$2 50 ⅌ dozen.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues in brisk speculative demand, but at rather easier prices. Sales since our last 14,750 bbls., in lots, at $33 18@$33 37 for new Mess, closing at $33 25 cash; $30 50@$31 for one year old Mess; $28 75@$27 50 for new Prime, and $29 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also made of 3,250 bbls. new Mess, July delivery, sellers' and buyers' option, at $33 25@$33 50, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and in request, at 13½c.@15c. for Shoulders, and 17½c.@19½c. for Hams; sales 250 pkgs. Bacon is scarce and nominal. Sales 34 boxes at 16½c. for long clear. Lard is dull and heavy; sales since our last 480 tcs. and bbls. at 19½c.@22½c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is in fair demand at $16@$21 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; sales have been reported of 500 bbls. Tierce Beef is unsettled. Beef Hams are dull and nominal. Butter is in less demand, at 25c.@40c. for State and 20c.@32c. for Western. Cheese is in request at 9c.@21c. ⅌ ℔. Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice the week's business in Butter and Cheese, thus: "The entire Produce market, during the past week, has been subject to the influences and wide fluctuations caused by the advance and decline in Gold. Butter is already too high to be affected by any ordinary advance in Gold, its price for the past year rendering Butter no longer an article of export, except to domestic ports. California shippers were stimulated in their purchases, but the feeling died away with the close of the week and decline in Gold. The shipments to California are already largely in excess over the same period of last season, and that demand will soon be temporarily closed. The Southern markets are all over-supplied with Northern and Western Butters, with prices ranging lower than our own markets. The several English markets are glutted with their own make, at prices far below our quotations. The receipts of Butter during the past week are 9,456 packages, which, although not heavy, are more than ample, and stock is accumulating unsold. State Dairy Butter is in limited receipt, and at the price, equally limited demand. Farmers and dairymen have grown wealthy during the war, and being accustomed to extravagant rates, refuse to meet the requirements of the market, and hold their stock. Fine Western Butters are also generally held back for higher prices, but the expected advance in this market, and the looked-for increase of demand, are not yet visible, while the actual prospect is clearly and strongly in favor of a gradual approximation toward the ruling rates before the war. Holders of Butter are firm in their views, but the market closes with absence of demand except for a light local trade.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ⅌ ℔	39	@40
North River—fresh pails, ⅌ ℔	38	@40
Pennsylvania—fresh pails, ⅌ ℔	38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, ⅌ ℔	35	@38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, ⅌ ℔	35	@38
Western—tubs	25	@28
Western—firkins, yellow, ⅌ ℔	32	@34
State—firkins, yellow, ⅌ ℔	38	@40
State—firkins, light color, ⅌ ℔	33	@35
New-York State—white butter, ⅌ ℔	25	@28
Western—white butter, ⅌ ℔	20	@22

The market for Cheese was firm and active prior to the heavy advance in gold, but was stimulated greatly by the advance. Considerable activity is shown, as both buyers and sellers fairly meet the market for export at sterling rates, regardless of the fluctuations in gold. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 9,028 boxes, the bulk of which were promptly placed for export. The Factory Cheese of the May make is now coming in market, and, with rare exceptions, are of fine quality, showing a great improvement over the earlier make. Managers of Cheese factories, by continuing to aim at excellence in the manufacture of their product, will advance the profit and popularity of their establishments. Great complaints are made, and with justice too, of short weights from many factories, who receive cash for their goods at their own doors, and refuse to correct the errors or frauds made in weighing, which custom requires a prompt change at headquarters. We quote:

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, ⅌ ℔	20	@22
Farm Dairies, ⅌ ℔	18	@20
Orange County, flat skimmed, ⅌ ℔	8	@10
Factory Dairies—common, ⅌ ℔	16	@18
Farm Dairies—common, ⅌ ℔	8	@15
Ohio Dairies, ⅌ ℔	17	@19
Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ⅌ ℔	6	@ 8

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at uniform rates. Sales since our last 970 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars are in fair request at 14c.@17½c. ⅌ ℔.

STEARINE—Sales 47,000 ℔s. at 20½c.@23½c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 190,000 ℔s. at 12½c.@13c., and 24,000 ℔s. grease at 10½c.@13c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Continues quite dull, at $2 26@$2 27 ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been rather more active. For Liverpool, the engagements included 50 tons Logwood on private terms; also, by steamer, 6,000 bushels Corn at 1½d. ⅌ bushel, and 3,000 boxes Cheese at 20s. ⅌ ton. For Bristol, a brig on private terms, and 700 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. ⅌ 280 ℔s. For Rotterdam, 1,000 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.

[Advertisement.]

From Philemon Dickinson, Esq., President of the Trenton Banking Company, Trenton, N. J.

DEAR SIR: I have used your SOZODONT for two years past with pleasure and advantage. My family prefer it to any other dentifrice they have tried.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

[Advertisement.]

BANKERS, BROKERS, MERCHANTS. Who is, and who is not adapted to these pursuits? Why is it that one fails and another succeeds? PHRENOLOGY answers these questions. Written charts given by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York

[Advertisement.]

"Once used they recommend themselves."—Burnett's Standard Cooking Extracts, Kalliston for the complexion, Florimel the finest perfume in the world, and Cocoaine, the best hair-dressing extant—*Christian Freeman, Boston.*

[Advertisement.]

Much has been said in times past about the Knox Hat, but only those who wear them are prepared to speak in terms of their just commendation. From the fact that KNOX has been compelled to erect a five-story building at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and to occupy still another store at No. 533 Broadway, is pretty good evidence that the public are beginning to appreciate a good and tasty head covering.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SHOES.—Ladies', misses' and children's boots, shoes and slippers, very neat, for pleasure trips. Special orders taken. Gents' and boys' boots in variety. J. F. WITHERS, No. 396 4th-av., above 26th-st.

[Advertisement.]

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours—Gents, 6 to 8 A. M., 1 to 9 P. M. Ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays—Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship New-York, for Aspinwall—Capt. C. F. Braird and wife, Miss Marcena Hall, W. J. Adams, Mrs. Geo. F. Sharp and servant, G. C. Morrison, wife, son and infant, W. J. Stevens, Mrs. F. C. Cave and infant, A. E. Eaton, William Bunker, W. H. Thompson and wife, A. Doble, Mrs. James Badger and three children, H. B. Purdy and friend, Mrs. L. A. Blanchard, daughter and son, George C. Clymans, Mrs. J. Gullan, Mrs. Seth Milliken and daughter, Mrs. Bertha Stuart, daughter and servant, Thomas Cash, George E. Goodman, M. M. Estee, wife, infant and nurse, J. A. Morgan and wife, Mrs. Thornburn, John McManus, Miss M. E. Gardner, Charles H. Fish, E. J. Baldwin, wife and child, L. Miller, Mrs. M. B. Delano, G. Marcusi, B. P. Avery and wife, Mrs. Forsyth, Mrs. Conner, 2 infants and nurse, Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald and brother, H. C. Young, Mark Schofield, wife and infant, Mrs. Jas. Alger, child and infant, J. F. Kissing, wife, child and infant, E. M. Curtiss, Dr. MacGowan, wife and daughter, Mrs. Carswell, Mrs. J. Curtiss and 2 children, G. R. Fourden, W. H. Hoogs, wife and daughter, J. F. Pinkham, Mr. Bennett, Dr. R. F. Layford, Mr. Marvin, W. R. Duff, J. Landory, Mrs. S. Chandler, Miss Jessie D. Carr, Mrs. Rosario M. de Holyunger, Edward Roberts, Miss Clara Witte, Mrs. Douglass, John H. Wise, J. M. Johnston, Wall J. Smith and brother, Rosa Augustine and three sisters, Mrs. Smith and nephew, J. Augustine and son, Thos. Wilson and wife, Capt. W. S. Wilson, B. V. McKenna, Mrs. M. L. Reed and child, Mrs. Jane Robinson, Mrs. A. Thompson and child, Mrs. Lucy Burton, James Watson, Miss Lizzie Hughes, C. A. Heiden, Mrs. J. P. McMurray and two children, C. Cappan, Jno. Wright, Mrs. Anna Kemper, nurse of Dr. McGowan, G. F. Hunsbury, Mrs. J. W. Page, Miss Kelly and sister, Reuben Brown, Chas. R. Hoogs, Miss Lizzie Riley, Mrs. Susanna Meyer, Mrs. Glennen and sister, David Irving, Sully Cox, Patrick Quinn, Wm. Irving and boy, James H. Palmer, L. Jackson, Wm. McInters, Mrs. M. A. Leverson, Owen McLaughlin, E. Morris, John W. Jevers, John Duval, George Syme, Benjamin F. Huff, Mathias Heidger, Conrad Zuhlman, Dennis Hays, Henry Love, Eben Webster, John Ellingworth, Juan C. Melindery, Miss Kittie Degan, F. Wells, Miss Henrietta Husey, Henry F. Burton, Horatio J. Lothrop, U. Wells, J. B. Williams and wife, S. L. Jewell, Mrs. Ann Tighe and child, Ellen McDermott, Catharine Rainne and 2 children, Miss Schultz, P. Hendricks, wife and infant, Jno. Hendricks, wife and family, G. Hendricks, wife and sister, Geo. Tennery, Wm. Corbitt, Michael Connor, Geo. E. Sheppard, W. B. Bradbury, Lydia J. Bradbury and infant, Jno. Burton, Philinda Bradbury and infant, Gabriel Cueto, Thomas G. Barnes, Wm. Rudolph, C. A. Farnum and wife, and a large number in second cabin and steerage.

JUNE 20—*In steamship Palmyra, for Liverpool*—Dr. Beck, infant and servant, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. A. Camejo, 2 daughters and niece, R. Castanida, E. Marin, A. Gramatges, Cuba; J. Moldstein, New-Orleans; E. M. Angel, New-York, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 29	Sun sets	7 34	Moon sets	1 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	2 55	Gov. Island	3 44	Hell Gate	5 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Raleigh, Walker, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; New-York, Maury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Moneka, Marshman, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; J. S. Green, Fairchild, Georgetown, S. C., J. W. Elwell & Co.; Hunter, Rogers, Wilmington, N. C., C. H. Pierson; Empire, Dobbins, Washington, J. Hand.

Steamers Mary Sanford, Clark, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Neptune, Bearse, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.

Ships Pride of the Ocean, (Br.,) Kyle, London, Thos. Dunham; Resolute, Towart, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Eugenia, (Hamb.,) Charnley, Hamburg, Sloman & Edye; Prinz Albert, (Ham.,) Plump, Cork via Philadelphia, Sloman & Edye; Indus, (Br.,) Allsop, St. Johns, N. B., Olyphant & Co.; Liverpool, Chamberlain, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Virgin de la Nievas, (Span.,) Allicamy, Barcelona, Pesant Bros.; Kong Sverre, (Norw.,) Hansen, Cette, Holmboe & Co.; Annie Sherwood, (Br.,) Gilchrist, Turks Island, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Phillippius, (Br.,) Row, St. Lawrence River, J. Leaycraft & Co.; Krey Woggersen, (Meck.,) Peters, Cork and a market, Sloman & Edye; Evening Star, (Br.,) Waugh, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Grasmen, (Br.,) Stockman, St. John, N. B., Howland & Aspinwall; M. K. Lockhart, (Br.,) Lockhart, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Kate Young, (Br.,) Young, Quebec, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs L. M. Johnson, (Br.,) Williams, Port Medway, N. S., T. M. Mayhew; C. F. Eaton, (Br.,) Curry, Gibraltar and Malaga, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Polly Jones, (Br.,) Israel, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Rowland Evans, (Br.,) Evans, Cork for orders, McCully & Marsh; Concellar, (Span.,) Maristany, Barcelona, Pesant Bros.; Emma Ives, (Br.,) Lorway, Sydney, C. B., C. C. Duncan & Co.; Sea Foam, Freitas, Lisbon, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Elton, (Aus.,) Albanese, Pernambuco for orders, Slocovich & Smith.

Schooners Suffolk, Steep, Providence, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; J. B. Smith, Williams, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; J. W. Maitland, Colcord, Philadelphia, Thayer & Sargent; W. E. Mangum, Belveridge, Eleuthera, J. Eneas; Grand Pre, (Br.,) Brooks, Barbados, Peniston & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Powell, Boston, with mdse. to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamer S. E. Brown, Goodwin, Norfolk 24 hours, to master.

Bark Libertas, (Pruss.,) Wischke, Shields 41 ds., with coal, &c., to Barclay & Livingston.

Brig Velocity, (of Jamaica,) Darrell, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Darrell & Nash.

Brig Stephen Duncan, Tyler, Indianola 19 ds., with cotton, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co. June 18, 18 miles N. E. of Hatteras, saw schr. Lily, bound S.

Brig Caroline Helbing, (Meckl.,) Sepmer, London 60 ds., with mdse. to C. L. Wright & Co.

Brig Birchard & Torrey, Turner, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. G. J. Miller, (Br.,) Higgs, Eleuthera 6 ds., with pineapples to Jas. Douglas.

Schr. W. H. De Witt, (of Westport,) Cory, Eleuthera 10 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. Azelda & Laura, (of Georgetown,) McIndoe, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

Schr. Lizzie, Tabbutt, Addison, with timber and laths to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr W. H. Cleare, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Roberts, Eleuthera 17 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

Schr. Harriet Thomas, Robinson, Georgetown, D. C.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 21—Arr. steamers Glaucus, from New-York; Ashland, do.; brig Orozimbo, from Philadelphia.

Also arr. brigs Eliza, Bonaire; Elsey, Port-au-Prince; Arthur Eggleston, Matanzas; Alice Lee, Philadelphia; Reporter, do.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 19—Schr. S. Morgan, from Georgetown for New-York, with coal, which sailed out of the Capes several days ago, encountered heavy weather, sprung her foremast, and returned to an anchorage to repair damages off Willoughby's Lightship this morning. The following vessels passed in the Capes yesterday, bound to Baltimore: Brig Joseph Byers, from Demarara, with sugar and molasses; bark Guttenburg, from Bremen, with 336 passengers, 46 ds.; steamship Lulu, from New-York, in ballast.

HOLMES' HOLE, June 19—Arr. Edwin, Huckins, from New-York for Eastport; Cheep, Smith, from Boston for New-York.

20th—Arr. schr. Orville, of Bath, Williams, from Jacksonville for Boston; America, Cole, from Boston for Philadelphia; schr. Eliza & Rebecca Price, from Boston for Philadelphia; last night, off East Chop, was run into by Br. brig Advent, and had rail broken, bulwarks stove, &c.

Miscellaneous.

The new sloop Deborah Baker, Baker, from New-York, with a cargo of mdse. and ship timber, of and for Patchogue, L. I., filled with water while crossing Fire Island Bar, 15th, supposed from striking on her centre-board and shoving out one end of her trunk. She was towed up to the point of the beach, where she grounded and was left for the night. During the night she rolled over and broke off her mast and drifted up the bay as far as Toby's Flat, where she still remains. Damage estimated at $2,500.

The steamer Dacotah, from New-York for Rio Janeiro, put into Surinam 19th ult., with damaged machinery.

Spoken, &c.

Rebecca R. Townsend—schr., from Philadelphia for New-Orleans, June 14, lat. 25, lon. 75.

Sabino—schr., Morrison, from New-York for Mobile, via Pensacola. June 9, lat. 28 25, lon. 74.

Foreign Ports.

At Matanzas, June 15, bark Ada J. York, York, for New-Orleans; Marie, (Brem.,) Meyer, for do.; Almira Coombs, Buckman, for Boston, all ldg.; Orchilla, Havener, Elverton, Smith, for Baltimore, to sail 16th. Old, brigs J. W. Drisko, Buckman, C. Beals, ——, and J. E. Jewett, Reed, for New-York, ldg.; J. C. York, York, for Philadelphia, do.; Zero, (Br.,) Thompson, for Montreal, do.; schr. Aid, (Br.,) McCormick, for Charleston, do., and others.

At Calcutta, May 7, ships Audubon, Thatcher, and River Dee, (Br.,) for New-York; Winged Hunter, Raynes, Daniel Draper, Brady, and Eureka, (Br.,) Hall, for Boston; Belle of the Sea, Hammond, and Calumet, ——, for Bombay; Richard Busteed, Knowles, unc.

At Cienfuegos, June 6, bark Cienfuegos, Cole, and brig Annie Wellington, for New-York next day; brig Teresita arr. 6th.

At Baracoa, June 10, schr. Phebe Morrow, for New-York June 18.

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We are closing out our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing at very low prices, to make room for extensive alterations in the building.

A fine opportunity for gentlemen and boys to replenish their wardrobe for the Summer of choice styles fine clothing, all made and trimmed equal to custom work.

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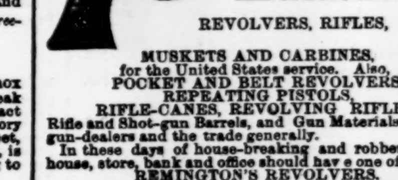

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GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 393. June 21, 1866.
27, 5, 52, 59, 74, 32, 3, 9, 57, 26, 65, 49, 15.

KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 394. June 21, 1866.
13, 1, 19, 64, 37, 48, 54, 62, 57, 72, 35, 75, 15, 71, 10.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 293. June 21, 1866.
1, 73, 64, 10, 39, 68, 75, 70, 66, 77, 31, 28, 74.

SHELBY—CLASS NO. 294. June 21, 1866.
63, 5, 64, 10, 19, 43, 50, 1, 24, 57, 34, 41, 7, 59, 56.

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NIBLO'S GARDEN—BEGINS AT 8.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7½. Overture begins at 8.
THIRD WEEK.
OVERWHELMING TRIUMPH
OF THE GREAT RAVELS,
consisting of those world-renowned artistes,
GABRIEL RAVEL, FRANCOIS RAVEL, ANTOINE RAVEL, YOUNG AMERICA, SIGNORITA PEPITA, MONS. VAN HAMME, the MARTINETTI FAMILY, &c., &c.
FRIDAY EVENING, June 22, will be presented for the second time, the Laughable Pantomime entitled
THE SCHOOLMASTER.
Master Tricks, Boniface..........FRANCOIS RAVEL.
Mr. Birch, the Schoolmaster..........GABRIEL RAVEL.
Also, will be presented the Grand Ballet of the
PRIMA DONNA.
The MARTINETTI family in their Classical Groupings.
The entertainments will commence with the CELEBRATED FLYING TRAPEZE, performed by YOUNG AMERICA, in which he will execute his wonderful THREE BACK SOMERSAULTS, never attempted by any artiste on THE TRAPEZE.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK, THIRD GRAND RAVEL MATINEE. Admission for children at matinee, 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents, when will be presented the MAGIC TRUMPET, GRAND BALLET and TRAPEZE. Seats secured six days in advance.

HOBOKEN RACES.—FOURTH DAY.
FIRST RACE—Steeple Chase, Handicap premium, $600, about three miles. Eight entries.
Zigzag, 160 lbs.; *Nannie Craddock*, 160 lbs.; *Gen. Williams*, 153 lbs.; *Nightlock*, 130 lbs.; *Copeck*, 150 lbs.; *Roscoe*, 130 lbs.; Reed's Mare, 100 lbs.; *Lady Wolf*, 110 lbs.
SECOND RACE—Sweepstakes Purse, $400; for three-year olds, dash of two miles. Nine entries.
1, *Marshal Anderson*; 2, *Ripley*; 3, *King Lear*; 4, *Belle-doon*; 5, *Setinstone*; 6, *Remorse*; 7, *Prophet*; 8, *Fadette*; 9, *Ulrica*.
THIRD RACE—The Press Stake, $700, all ages, to carry 100 lbs. (except three-year olds.) Three mile heats, 7 subscribers.
Trains run from the foot of Chambers-st. to the Course at 9:15, 10 and 11:45 A. M., and 12:15 P. M. Returning, leave Race Course at 4:05 and 5:35 P. M. Stages run from Union Hill to the Course.
J. HARVEY LYONS, Secretary.

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